

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 075

17 April 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Comparison to Gromyko Letter to UN on Arms	AA	1
Gromyko Naval Reduction Proposals Reported [Soltan]	AA	1
Bogachev Urges 'Due Attention'	AA	2
U.S. Chemical Weapons Proposal Criticized [Vedenyapin, Andriyanov]	AA	3
Smokescreen for Buildup [Druzhinin]	AA	4
U.S. Newspapers Cited [Mikheyev]	AA	5
Vice President Leaves for Geneva; Plan Scored	AA	6
Kirkpatrick Interview on Missile Talks Denounced [Kornilov]	AA	6

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

European Security Conference Ends in Brussels	CC	1
Communique Urges Disarmament	CC	1
PRAVDA Scores U.S. 'Defense' of West Europe [Krasnoyarov, 16 Apr]	CC	2
Ideas for Improved France-NATO Ties Criticized [Arsenyev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 13 Apr]	CC	5
NATO To Manufacture 200 Weapon Systems [Ponomarev]	CC	7
U.S. Wants Missile Deployment in ASEAN Countries [Fedorov]	CC	8
U.S. Role in Asia's Security Problems Condemned [Bulantsev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Apr]	CC	9
NOC Chairman Gramov Assesses Olympic Situation	CC	11
TRUD Views U.S. Press Conference on Olympics [Repin, 15 Apr]	CC	14
Former Olympian Laments 'Morality' of L.A. Games	CC	15

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Commentators Criticize Terrorism Directive	A	1
Yurov: Serious, Sinister	A	1
Olin Compares to Nazi Policy	A	2
Lehman Call for Marine Corps Buildup Reported	A	2
Koryavin Criticizes Pentagon Publication [IZVESTIYA 14 Apr]	A	3
Pentagon Criticized on Response to PRAVDA	A	4

CHINA

U.S. Opposed to Friendly USSR-PRC Relations [Glebov]	B	1
---	---	---

NORTHEAST ASIA

USSR, Japanese Delegations Begin Khabarovsk Talks C 1
Japanese Militarism Threat to Asian Countries C 1
[(Ivanov)]

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Diplomat's Espionage Activity in Kabul Cited D 1
[Baykov in PRAVDA 13 Apr]
Afghan Officer Denies PRC Claims of CW Use D 2
U.S. Ties With Pakistan Fostering Dependence D 2
[Turanov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Apr]

EASTERN EUROPE

Gromyko Departs for Official Talks in Budapest F 1
Arrives in Hungary F 1
Ustinov Greets Visiting Polish Defense Minister F 1
Military Cooperation Discussed F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Bush Bringing U.S. CW Proposals to Geneva G 1
No Contribution Expected G 1
Termed Propaganda Stunt G 2
Consultations Held With FRG on Nuclear Issues G 2
[IZVESTIYA 15 Apr]
Ostrogorskiy Views Bonn Debate on Security G 2
FRG 'Discontent' With U.S. Reported Growing G 4
Mikheyev Cites UK Businessman on UK-USSR Ties G 5
[IZVESTIYA 11 Apr]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Congratulations Sent to Syrian Leader on Holiday H 1
Brutents Delegation Meets With Syrian Officials H 1
Further Iran-Iraq Battle Communiques Reported H 1
12 April Fighting [PRAVADA 14 Apr] H 1
16 April Reports H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaragua Accuses Costa Rica of Aiding Rebels K 1
Parallel Drawn Between C. America, Nazi Era K 1
[Kornilov]
Reagan Tries to Justify Action in C. America K 2
WPC Denounces Crimes Against Nicaragua K 3
Arms Sent to El Salvador; 'Genocide' Continues K 3
K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Kuznetsov Addresses Award-Winning Institute	R 1
Georgian Plenum Discusses Party Work Improvement	R 1
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 8 Apr]	
Shevardnadze Attends Tbilisi Meeting, Soiree	R 2
Construction Minister Danilenko Tours Georgia	R 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 4 Apr]	
Comparison of Republic Officials' Meeting	R 4
[PRAVDA 10 Apr]	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Power Minister Assesses Future Energy Needs	S 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Apr]	
Gapurov Tours Turkmenistan, Visits Facilities	S 5
Addresses Kolkhoz Meeting	S 5
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 4 Apr]	
Addresses Factory Group	S 6
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 6 Apr]	
Experiment Offers Incentive To Spread Power Use	S 7
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 10 Apr]	
Sanctions for Contract Violations Reported	S 7
Fifth Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Completed	S 7
Briefs: Oil in Kazakh Desert	S 8

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Soviet-Indian Space Cooperation Noted, Planned	U 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Apr]	
Continuing Activities of Orbiters Reported	U 1
Progress 20 Cargo Craft Resupplies Salyut 7	U 2
Space Exploration Institute Chief on Activities	U 2
Smirnov, Others Attend Cosmonautics Day Gala	U 3
Zimyanin, Marchuk, Smirnov at Science Meeting	U 3
International Cooperation on Comet Probes Noted	U 3
[IZVESTIYA 10 Apr]	

COMPARISON TO GROMYKO LETTER TO UN ON ARMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 15 April First Edition publishes on page 4 Gromyko's letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar under the headline "Letter From the First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister to the UN Secretary General on the Questions of Limiting Naval Activity and Naval Armaments." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on pages AA 1-3 of the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and was found to be identical except for the following:

PRAVDA omits quotemarks throughout.

Page AA 1, PRAVDA begins: [Text] The following letter was presented a few days ago to UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar:

Esteemed Mr Secretary General,

This letter, send...(picking up paragraph three, line one)

Paragraph six, line two, PRAVDA reads:...is needed now to avert the threat of war from mankind and ameliorate the....(rewording)

Last paragraph, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...elaboration of measures aimed at containing the naval armaments... (substituting words)

Page AA 2, paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...with the latest strike systems, are being laid... (substituting words)

Same paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads: ...presence in various regions of the world ocean is being increased... (substituting words)

Paragraph five, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...weapons, from certain regions of the world ocean, the fixing of limits on the presence in them of ships of different types, and so on, also appear useful... (substituting words)

Paragraph seven, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...such warships as, for example, aircraft carriers, which... (adding words)

Paragraph eight, first line, PRAVDA reads: ...Coordinating and implementing confidence-building measures... (substituting word)

GROMYKO NAVAL REDUCTION PROPOSALS REPORTED

LD161721 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, has forwarded a message to the United Nations secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, in which he outlines proposals for reducing military naval activities and naval weaponry. More from our observer Yuriy Soltan.

To slow down the arms race at sea means to contribute to the campaign for the prevention of war. The Soviet Union has come out repeatedly with proposals to that effect made at various international forums and during bilateral talks with the United States. Yet no progress has so far been made in the solution of that problem. The chief reason of that is the stand taken by Washington. American Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger claims that the United States is seeking to achieve that aim. Already now it has 15 carrier formations with hundreds of aircraft carrying thousands of nuclear charges aboard. As is seen from the seizure of Grenada, the shelling of Lebanon and military maneuvering in the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean, this is an aggressive arsenal, a source of

constant danger to any part of the world. Within the current decade the United States plans to bring the number of American battleships to 600 and furnish them with most modern warfare means, including long-range nuclear cruise missiles, neutron and chemical arms.

The United States' orientation to naval weaponry arms race and to the use of naval force for bringing pressure to bear on sovereign countries, particularly developing, and for interfering in their domestic affairs, to the perpetration of acts of armed aggression, all this causes justifiable concern in many countries. [sentence as received] The latest session of the United Nations General Assembly issued a call for negotiations on reducing military naval activities and spreading confidence-building measures to the high seas. In his message to the United Nations secretary general, Andrey Gromyko reaffirms the Soviet Union's readiness to take part in such talks. As an immediate step an agreement could be reached on nonexpansion of military naval activities of states in the areas of conflict or tension.

The Soviet Union has also proposed that the practice be renounced when military fleets of major powers cruise for long far away from their own shores. It would be useful to withdraw ships carrying nuclear arms from certain areas of the high seas. The Soviet Union also believes that further steps could be taken along that direction. Particularly, a number of military vessels of principal classes could be reduced and measures be employed in relation to naval bases on foreign territories. Subsequently, the question could be considered about a balanced reduction of the number of combat ships in the fleets of big powers. Special attention could be given in this case to such combat ships as aircraft carriers, which have a particularly destabilizing nature and are used for a show of strength. Talks around these issues could be held within a framework of a disarmament conference in Geneva or in any other form. The main thing is to act in order to put things in motion. The Soviet Union has once again called on other powers to do that.

Bogachev Urges 'Due Attention'

LD162122 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- TASS militarywriter Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The Soviet Union advanced new important initiatives on questions of limitation of naval activity and naval armaments. Advancing these proposals, the Soviet Union proceeds from the view that the further build-up of the military might of the navies and the increase of their activity might sharply destabilize the military-political situation in separate regions all over the world. The continuation of the present tendency of the growth of the numbers of warships and the might of navies leads to the distraction of considerable resources from creative peaceful purposes.

The topicality of the Soviet Union's new proposals is also determined by the fact that the United States has of late been making feverish efforts to get all-round military superiority on the high seas and oceans to be able to use force in large volumes in any areas, even those that are most remote from the United States. New U.S. warships equipped with most up-to-date mass destruction weapons are being laid down and launched. The scopes of the United States permanent naval presence in various areas of the world ocean are widening.

The Pentagon is now discussing the proposals of U.S. admirals to grant to commanders of naval and air force units of the right to be the first to open fire on ships and planes of other countries in the situations when the former believe them to be "threatening." The adoption of this proposal of the admirals would mean that questions of declaring war with all the consequences to follow will be decided at the lowest level, that the threat of a devastative nuclear war will increase sharply.

It is stressed in Andrey Gromyko's letter to United Nations secretary general Javier Perez de Cuellar that the Soviet Union is prepared to take part in the talks on the limitation of naval activity, on the limitation and reduction of naval armaments and the spread of confidence-building measures to the areas of seas and oceans, particularly those areas where the busiest sea lanes are passing or where the likelihood of conflict situations is the greatest.

The Soviet Union suggests as an urgent measure, specifically, an agreement on non-spread of naval activity of states in areas of conflict or tension, on the prevention of situations when navies of large powers are cruising for long at a great distance from their coasts.

Measures for effective limitation of naval armaments could include, for instance, limitation of the number of warships of all the main classes. At the same time, under the Soviet proposals, limitation of anti-submarine forces and systems, as well as measures regarding naval bases on other territories should be discussed.

Later it would be possible to agree also on a balanced reduction of a number of ships in the composition of the navies of large powers.

The measures proposed by the Soviet Union would undoubtedly promote the normalization of the international situation. All of them are fully in accordance with the Soviet Union's recent proposals on the norms which would govern relations among nuclear powers.

It should be stressed that the question of the limitation of naval activity was raised more than once at international forums on disarmament and that many proposals now advanced by the Soviet Union were supported by representatives of the world public, including American specialists.

Peoples of the world have the right to hope that the United States and its allies in NATO receive with due attention the new initiatives of the Soviet Union, that the problem of the mounting threat of war resulting from the actions of navies will at last be solved in the interests of entire mankind.

U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS PROPOSAL CRITICIZED

LD161957 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 16 Apr 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Gennadiy Vendenyapin]

[Text] More and more material is appearing in the American press which is very critical of President Reagan's so-called initiative on the question of chemical weapons. For example, McGrory, a WASHINGTON POST observer, believes that his widely publicized initiative is nothing more than the latest pre-election propaganda trick. I would like my colleague, commentator Boris Andriyanov, to now tell us in more detail about official Washington's position on the question of chemical weapons.

[Andriyanov] One cannot but agree with the opinion voiced by the American observer of the WASHINGTON POST. And here's why. An unusually noisy propaganda campaign has been raised over this initiative. It is evidently aimed at creating an impression that in the White House they are indeed concerned about -- as they are now trying to claim -- an all-embracing global chemical weapons ban. What's more, the Reagan administration, which has decided to portray itself as a champion of the banning of such mass-destruction means, is giving the impression that up to now no one in the world has, they say, come out with such a proposal to ban these weapons. But Washington, apparently, is prepared to be the first to give its voice to such a vitally important question.

Such a position -- to put it mildly -- is not distinguished by its accuracy since it ignores the facts. The facts say that back in 1972 the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries came out in the Geneva Disarmament Committee with an initiative to conclude a convention which would prohibit the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons supplies, and which would also envisage their destruction. The draft of such a convention was also proposed at the time.

More than 10 years have passed since then. In that time the initiators of the convention have more than once defined more accurately and set out in detail their proposals, striving to clear the way for concluding an important international agreement in order to spare mankind the opportunity of using chemical weapons. And all these years the United States has been occupied with something quite different. They have been setting up blatant obstructions, stubbornly blocking the conclusion of a convention on a complete chemical weapons ban. Why in Washington do they prefer to remain silent about this now? Let us assume for a moment that the Reagan administration yet again checks its memory. Surely in the White House they could not forget so quickly that it wasn't so long ago that the Warsaw Pact member-states proposed to the NATO countries that an accord be reached to free Europe from chemical weapons. And if such an important initiative has indeed gone clean out of their memory, then such political sclerosis could only be explained by Washington's lack of desire to substantiate their expatiation about intentions to settle one of the most important international tasks with concrete deeds.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it approaches this problem in a constructive and principled manner. Yet further confirmation of this can be seen in the additional proposals put forth by our country the other day. They have been put forward with the object of solving, first and foremost, those questions which Washington and its allies have been using to deadlock the talks on liquidating chemical weapons. These questions concern checking on the observance of a future agreement. The Soviet Union proposes using national technical means for such checking, as well as carrying out checks on site within the framework of the principle of voluntariness and to systematically arrange international checks on site on the basis of annual quotas. Our country takes into consideration the position of its partners and displays a true interest in the fact that progress is to be achieved at the talks. For example, the Soviet Union has stated that it is prepared in principle to examine in a positive way a proposal which envisages that the representatives of international inspection would be permanently present at specialized sites where chemical weapons are to be destroyed.

In delivering his pre-election speech, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko also spoke out on the question of a complete and universal ban on the use of chemical weapons, their development and production, and the destruction of their supplies. We, the Soviet leader emphasized, are in favor of the fulfillment of such an agreement being effectively verified so that the checking embraces the whole destruction process of chemical weapons from beginning to end.

Smokescreen for Buildup

LD162046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video report from Washington by correspondent A. Druzhinin]

[Text] U.S. official propaganda continues to whip up a fuss about President Reagan's recent proposal on banning chemical weapons.

[Begin Druzhinin video recording] A peace initiative by the United States -- a step toward restraining the arms race -- this is the way this proposal is being publicized in circles close to the Reagan administration. It is well known, however, that loud words about peace pronounced from the platform of the White House need to be checked against the facts. [video shows stills of press articles; then clips from film attributed to NBC showing troops in gas masks in woods among clouds of smoke; masked soldier training hose on unidentified object]

An NBC correspondent managed to shoot this footage at one of the Pentagon's top-secret bases, Fort McClellan in the state of Alabama, where chemical warfare specialists are trained. After the whole world found out about the United State's use of poisonous substances during its aggression in Vietnam, the U.S. Congress tried on repeated occasions to block the allocation of funds for the development of chemical weapons. But what is Congress in comparison with the all-powerful military? The Pentagon easily found funds in its own budget and is spending over \$1 billion a year on manufacturing these weapons. [video shows Druzhinin in front of Pentagon building]

So, at the same time that the White House is talking about banning chemical weapons, here in the Pentagon they are engaged in intensified preparations for chemical warfare. The question arises: why should President Reagan have felt the need to come up with his d magogic proposal? Many U.S. observers suppose that the head of the Washington administration hopes to obtain no small amount of political profit by appearing in the role of peacemaker for the coming presidential elections. The proposal on banning chemical weapons is designed to assuage the public alarm that has been provoked by the United State's dangerous military preparations. At the same time, under Washington's design, it is to serve as a screen to cover the United State's further buildup of its arsenal of chemical weapons.

U.S. Newspapers Cited

LD141656 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1145 GMT 14 Apr 84

[From "International Review" program, presented by Viktor Mikheyev; report over shots of United States Army Chemical School]

[Text] the U.S. newspaper NEWSDAY has noted that President Reagan's words and his deeds strikingly contradict each other. Reagan is accelerating the production of new types of chemical weapons and at the same time declares the need to eliminate them. The argument that allegedly the United States' accumulation of chemical weapons and the training of troops to deal with chemical weapons will give the United States the opportunity of using them as an ace in the hole during talks has long been known to the world and is totally unconvincing. For the entire 3 years that Reagan has been in the White House he has used exactly this method to try to justify the stepping up of nuclear weapons.

The U.S. NEW YORK DAILY NEWS stated the following: the mass production of nerve-paralyzing gas will not increase by one iota the United States' national security. The hypocritical nature of the President's statement is confirmed if only by the fact that the United States has since 1972 actively obstructed the conclusion of a convention on the total banning of chemical weapons, as has been proposed by the USSR and the other socialist countries.

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR GENEVA; PLAN SCORED

LD171048 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush has left for Geneva to submit the so-called plan for banning chemical weapons to the conference on disarmament. According to the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL, this is another initiative of the U.S. Administration designed to picture Mr Reagan as a peacemaker in the election year. However, many observers believe that the essence of the project, which President Reagan bombastically calls a plan for putting an end to the threat of chemical warfare forever, fails to inspire optimism. America's project has a number of obviously unacceptable provisions. For instance, the Americans demand that they retain a retribution potential. In other words, the U.S. intends to continue building up and modernizing its arsenals of chemical weaponry. Already now, the Pentagon has enough poisonous chemicals to destroy humanity many times over.

KIRKPATRICK INTERVIEW ON MISSILE TALKS DENOUNCED

LD161859 Moscow TASS in English 1833 GMT 16 Apr 84

["U.S. Pershing Missiles in Europe and Mrs. Kirkpatrick's Revelations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The higher the wave of protests is rising in Europe against the militaristic policy of the United States, the more feverishly Washington is trying to camouflage the aggressive character of its policy. The top echelons of power in Washington have started a propaganda brainwashing of West Europeans: Once President Reagan swears his "commitment to peace" in the London TIMES, another time the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger makes pseudo-peace-making statements in the Austrian PROFIL journal. And now comes another composition of the same series -- the interview granted by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the permanent representative of the United States to the U.N., to the British DAILY TELEGRAPH.

Following the customary stereotype, Mrs Kirkpatrick claims that the USA is for a dialogue, for European security. But what does this mean in real fact? Has Washington made up its mind, at long last, to display readiness to return to the situation, which existed in the continent prior to the deployment of American first-strike weapons and thus open the door to businesslike, constructive talks? No, this is not the case. We would like the talks on arms control to resume, Jeane Kirkpatrick declares, but we are not so much eager to ensure their resumption to be ready to withdraw the missiles. In other words, they in Washington are quite willing to talk about a limitation of nuclear weapons. It is apt to ask in this connection, what will be the subject of a "dialogue", which Mrs Kirkpatrick is supposed to advocate, with such an approach. Is it of how many and precisely what missiles targeted on the Soviet Union and its allies can the United States deploy in Europe? But our country will not agree to such, if they may be called that, "talks".

Having admitted that the United States further intends to turn Western Europe at a high rate into a nuclear missile proving range of the United States, Mrs. Kirkpatrick has recourse to another propaganda gimmick and is trying to impress on the readers of the DAILY TELEGRAPH that the deployment of the new American first-strike weapons is almost welcomed by the West Europeans. And this apology of a "proposition" is expressed in Britain, a country where, according to the latest public opinion poll, 53 per cent of Britons are against the deployment of American cruise missiles in their country's territory. But do only the inhabitants of the British Isles reject this militaristic action? According to press reports, 80 per cent of the Italians, a majority of the FRG's population, more than 60 per cent of citizens of the Netherlands declare against the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

These figures are in themselves graphic evidence of the fact that increasingly wider circles of the West European public realize ever more clearly what is the real worth of Washington's verbiage about the West's "unilateral vulnerability." This invention is also used by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Yet, it is common knowledge that it is precisely the USSR which has committed itself not to be the first to use the nuclear weapons, whereas the USA refuses to do so. Who voted against the proposal that nuclear war be declared the gravest crime against humanity, which was tabled at the U.N. on the Soviet Union's initiative? It is the USA. Who opposes the introduction of certain norms between the states possessing nuclear weapons aimed at preventing a nuclear war from breaking out? It is again the United States.

In a word, from whatever angle one may approach Jeane Kirkpatrick's interview he will see that the propositions put forward by her do not tally with one another. This is, for that matter, the case with the whole chorus of Washington's pseudo-peace-makers who are leaning over backwards in an attempt to justify United States' militarism. So there is nothing new in Mrs. Kirkpatrick's pronouncements. Whatever participant in this chorus you may take, he uses the same devices: Lies, juggling with the facts and misinformation.

EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE ENDS IN BRUSSELS

LD151148 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels, April 15 TASS -- A two-day session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation has ended its work in the Belgian capital. It was attended by representatives of 24 European countries and 14 international organizations.

Participants in the session expressed profound concern over the continuing deterioration of the international situation in Europe and all over the world, the growth of a war threat and a threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The delegates to the session unanimously believe that the attempts of the imperialist militaristic circles to solve international problems with the help of military force and to seek military superiority are the main source of danger looming large over Europe. The beginning of the deployment on the territories of a number of West European countries of U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles has created another dangerous situation, has resulted in the disruption of the Geneva talks, and compelled the Warsaw Treaty member-states to take reply measures.

A final communique was unanimously adopted on the results of the session, which contains a call to all the peace and disarmament movements, all the political and public organizations which express adherence to the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, to intensify their actions in defense of peace, for the delivery of Europe from the threat of a nuclear war, and for the termination of the arms race.

During the session, the delegates exchanged views on the preparation and holding before the end of 1984 of a representative forum of the public devoted to problems of confidence, security and disarmament in Europe.

Representatives of national committees and international organizations informed participants in the session of the measures -- those which are being planned and those which are carried out, whose aim is to again turn Europe into a continent of detente.

Communique Calls for Disarmament

LD151219 Moscow TASS in English 1111 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels, April 15 TASS -- Europe is in urgent need of the return to the atmosphere of confidence. This conclusion has been drawn by representatives of 24 countries and 14 international organizations which attended a session of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation held in Brussels on April 13-14, 1984.

The peoples of Europe express profound concern over the deterioration of the international situation in Europe, a final communique adopted by the session points out. "The deployment in late 1983 of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in Western Europe in defiance of the powerful people's protest has resulted in the disruption of the Geneva talks and a new escalation of the arms race," the communique stresses.

It is getting ever more obvious that with each new missile, with each new nuclear warhead, the confidence is not consolidated but is undermined even further, and the resumption of the talks becomes ever more difficult, it points out.

Participants in the session have strongly appealed to all the peace movements, all the political and public groups and organizations which express their adherence to the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, to intensify their efforts aimed at the immediate nuclear arms freeze as a first step to their reduction and, finally, the elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe. They urge all the nuclear powers to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

They also went on record in favor of the reduction of the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, of the creation in Europe of nuclear-free and security zones, of preventing the arms race in outer space, of the banning and elimination of the chemical weapons, of the freeze and reduction of military budgets and the channeling of the released funds to the objectives serving development and social progress.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. 'DEFENSE' OF WEST EUROPE

PM170801 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 84 First Edition p 6

[Yu. Krasnoyarov article: "Who Is Threatening Europe?"]

[Text] A military leader who publicly brags that, should anything untoward happen, he will not hesitate to retire from the battlefield together with his army is, to the say the least, a strange person. And what if he also promises here to slaughter his wards -- those for whom he promised to ensure security -- and to burn everything around him? Then the matter smacks of a plainly criminal design. At any rate, this is how it has always been understood everywhere and, of course, by Europeans. But everything flows and everything changes. Particularly since the United States assumed the "burden of responsibility" for the "security" and, at the same time, the "leadership" of the Western world.

Not so long ago, American General Rogers, the NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, once again demonstrated how Washington understands this "burden." Addressing a committee of the U.S. Congress' House of Representatives, he called for an increase in military spending and advocated that the nuclear arms race in Europe be supplemented by the escalation of the conventional arms race as well. At the same time he explained how he intends to defend his West European allies.

In this connection, the general spoke about the "low level of ability for lengthy combat operations" of the troops under his command. Let no one hope that the command of the NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe (that is to say, Rogers himself) intends to conduct such operations for long, and with the help of conventional arms, moreover. This, as the general authoritatively reported, is "simply" impossible. Under no circumstances. Therefore, he knows in advance that he will "quite" quickly come up against the need to make the "agonizingly difficult" decision to use nuclear weapons. Thus, he does not intend to "agonize" for long, but definitely wants to be the first to use nuclear weapons -- of course, to repulse the aggression of those "bloodthirsty communists."

If we omit the standard demagoguery about "Soviet aggression" and recall the President's directives on unleashing a "limited" war in Europe, then the purport of the general's statements becomes perfectly clear. Having started a conflict, West Europe's gallant "defender" would soon intend -- in view of the "low level" of his troops' combat abilities -- to rain down a hail of American nuclear missiles and bombs on the heads of Europeans, including his own allies.

What would be the result of such U.S. "concern" for West Europe's security? It must be clear even to a child today that American nuclear weapons will not protect, but destroy the European NATO countries. And Washington is perfectly well aware of that.

"It is awful even to think of such a thing," the American carrion vultures seated thickly at the dollar empire's levers of power say in these cases, hypocritically lifting their eyes to the sky. But what will you not do to uphold the great values of Western "freedom and democracy," which, of course, include pretensions to American "leadership" of the world. Thus, if necessary, let us help the West Europeans to be better dead than -- God forbid -- Red. For the chief thing, as the present U.S. President imparted 18 May 1981, is to "rid ourselves" of socialism so that "future generations can honor this American nation and its great ideals."

You couldn't put it more clearly. Or more cynically. Not wishing to honor the United States' "great ideals" from mass graves and nuclear ashes, Western Europe has long viewed the plans and intentions of its trans-Atlantic patrons with growing alarm. It has been doing so for a long time because the obsession about the first use of American nuclear weapons in Europe has not left Washington since it acquired the first nuclear bomb. It causes growing alarm because the American plans for establishing world supremacy are becoming increasingly wild.

In 1955, when experienced officers and generals of the then West German Bundeswehr were first accorded the honor of participating in the NATO "Carte Blanche" military-staff exercise and saw how lightly their American colleagues were planning nuclear explosions on German soil, they were horrified. It is said that on counting up the possible human losses some of them shed a few tears. Not that they had any other choice in Adenauer's FRG.

The Scandinavian countries have said right from the start that they will feel more secure if American troops together with their nuclear weapons do not appear in their countries. Having soberly weighed the intentions of its trans-Atlantic elder brother, France under De Gaulle quit NATO's military organization, removed the bloc's headquarters from its territory, and announced the organization of its own defense.

But the United States began to pack its other allies full of nuclear weapons. Year after year it lugged more and more nuclear means -- missiles, bombs, mines -- into Western Europe. Their number approached the fantastic figure of 6,000 units. And all this was being done to the accompaniment of talk of creating some American "nuclear umbrella" as a great favor to Western Europe.

Of course, there is not really any question of a protective "umbrella." Western Europe has simply been turned into a U.S. nuclear magazine and a springboard for preparing aggression against the socialist countries. But not only against them.

It is no coincidence that the chief "defender" of the West European NATO countries -- Rogers -- held more than one job at the same time: he was both commander of the U.S. expeditionary force in Lebanon and directly involved in the planning and safeguarding of American operations in the zone of the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa. In settling in Europe, the American military thought, and thinks least of all about European interests. As far as it is concerned, Europe is a very important base in a global American strategy -- and no more than that. In this respect, Washington cares least of all about the "geographic limits of NATO's sphere of responsibility," which West European capitals are making increasingly persistent attempts to remind it about. The newfangled theory of some "horizontal escalation" of conflicts has even been invented: If the American "green berets," say, have no luck with some brigandly action in the developing states, then Mr Rogers must be ready to organize a war in Europe in revenge for that. The United States wants to perpetrate unlawful actions all over the world, and also threatens with nuclear catastrophe everyone who takes it into his head to resist or oppose it. This is what modern international terrorism, which has been elevated to the rank of U.S. state policy, looks like.

As regards the "nuclear umbrella" over Europe, the business of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles must have opened the eyes of those who still believe in that "umbrella." Both publicly and during the Geneva talks, Washington has clearly explained that it has no intention at all of covering its West European allies with its strategic systems deployed on U.S. territory itself. It entertains the illusion that it will escape a counterstrike in the event of a "limited" nuclear war being unleashed in West Europe -- for which purpose the new American first-strike arms are being deployed.

There is nothing to be surprised at there. The nuclear destruction of Europe -- that is, the socialist "focus of evil" and, at the same time, the warmly beloved allies and competitors -- has long been an inalienable part of the thinking of the self-styled aspirants to the establishment of a "new American order" in the world. Only it is fortunate that their arms have always proved too short.

And yet, why have the Americans brought all of 6,000 nuclear charges into West Europe? The habit of "equating strategy with material and technical backup" or, to put it more simply, of believing that the latter totally replaces the former, is a distinctive -- to put it mildly -- feature of American military commanders. Former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger wrote about this feature recently, sadly pointing out that other armies rely on "better leadership, combat training, initiative, and tactics." Watching their American colleagues on NATO joint maneuvers every year, West European military men constantly experience a complex range of feelings -- from embarrassment at the allies that the Lord God has lumbered them with to ill-concealed professional mistrust of them.

There is a widespread opinion that it is dangerous to rely on American warriors: that they might yield too easily to the temptation of pressing nuclear buttons and set off a nuclear apocalypse in Europe. This prospect does not captivate even the most devoted American friends.

Washington is well aware of these sentiments. It also knows that they are perfectly justified. As the American magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT wrote recently, it has to be admitted that for many years the United States has not conducted "a single irreproachable military operation." "Only profound intellectual and institutional defects in the U.S. military system itself can account for such a large number of failures in such a large number of battlefields over so many years."

Korea, Vietnam, the Iranian desert. The shameful -- not only politically but also militarily -- operation against tiny Grenada. Now Lebanon. And everywhere one and the same thing -- failure after failure, muddled management, overt self-seeking with regard to its allies, and political and professional irresponsibility at all levels. Not even the American press can keep quiet about this. Powerless to control the heroic Vietnamese people on the battlefield, the Pentagonites rained down napalm and chemical toxins on the country, carpet bombed it, mercilessly annihilated the civilian population, and then shamefully fled, despite all their "material and technical backup." Unable to impose an Israeli protectorate in Lebanon, they are again fleeing to hide behind the armor of warships and, from there, to hysterically, pointlessly, and barbarously batter away at the living city with shells weighing 1 ton each. And if there were shells weighing 10 tons, they would batter away with them. And yet, at the same time they know they will achieve nothing. But they perpetrate evil because they think they can do so with impunity.

However, whether Washington realizes it or not, millions upon millions of alarmed and indignant eyes are following its every step, every shell launched against Beirut, every action against sovereign states of Central America, and every Pershing II and cruise missile entering Europe. And people are drawing their conclusions -- on U.S. policy, on the role which the American armed forces fulfill in this policy, and on these forces themselves. Washington will have to reap what it sows, including in Europe.

Addressing the U.S. Congress, Gen Rogers was grieved: The West Europeans are coming to the conclusion that "the U.S. initiatives aimed at dealing a rebuff to the Soviet Union and strengthening the West's military might are a very serious threat to peace in Europe."

But what did you expect, Mr General?

IDEAS FOR IMPROVED FRANCE-NATO TIES CRITICIZED

PM161052 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 7

[Article by Z. Arsenyev: "Treacherous Cold Winds"]

[Text] It was as if France had been hit by an Atlantic cyclone. What do I mean by that? The vigorous actions by the country's right-wing political circles to further strengthen Paris' ties with NATO. J. Lecanuet, leader of one of the main right-wing groupings, is calling for the creation of a "European security council" -- a supranational body to study matters of military policy. He is a long-standing advocate of a nuclear military alliance involving the triumvirate of France, Britain, and the FRG. Basically, this implies an almost open bid to allow West Germany access to nuclear weapons and bring France back into the NATO military organization.

The country's former president, V. Giscard d'Estaing, is also caught up in the whirling "Atlantic cyclone." Apparently, having been unemployed since 1981, he has decided to abandon the political realism that used to be characteristic of him. "The feeling of belonging to a nation state," he writes, "is a 19th century approach." And he proposes an immediate start on the creation of a supranational "political Europe" and a "European defense community." According to him, it should be based on a Paris-Bonn axis and also have a special relationship with the United States. Giscard d'Estaing proposes opening up the French "nuclear umbrella" over the FRG and even claims to be the biggest fan of the idea of "upgrading NATO armaments."

J. Chirac, leader of the Rally for the Republic, the French bourgeoisie's battle group, is also occupying extreme right-wing positions. Having once flirted with the Gaullists, in recent years Chirac has been looking more and more like a cold war knight and supporter of "Reaganism French-style." He believes that French security can only be safeguarded by means of a close military alliance with the United States and by admitting the FRG to the NATO nuclear powers club. Chirac is always talking about the "Soviet threat" and is calling for a buildup of nuclear armaments and a start on the production of a neutron bomb. It was he who said: Since the Soviet Union opposes the neutron bomb, production of it must begin.

Certain representatives of leading military circles in France are also doing their bit to promote the Atlantic circles' campaign. General Copel, former air force deputy chief of staff, recently published a book. Its main theses are compatible with the concept of the NATO strategists who are seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union. Copel's call is for that "conquest of war." But how?

Not by stopping the nuclear arms race and reducing these arms, but by organizing a new military alliance of West European countries within the NATO framework and creating new types of mass destruction weapons, including chemical and neutron weapons.

These efforts are receiving every encouragement from the other side of the ocean. The leaders of the United States and NATO want to involve France in their strategic military strategy at all costs and to compel it to bear an ever larger military expenditure burden, like the other West European countries. As the French paper LES ECHOS wrote: "Washington has not lost hope of getting Paris to return to the bloc's military organization eventually."

The U.S. aim is to strengthen NATO's West European stronghold by a mixture of stick and carrot. The countries of the region currently account for 44 percent of the bloc's military expenditure, three-fourths of its ground forces in Europe and the same proportion of tanks, and 65 percent of the military aircraft. Finally, the British and French nuclear missiles, added together, constitute more than one-fourth of NATO's medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

The Atlanticists' maneuvers in France and the pressure from the United States and NATO are having repercussions in its foreign and military policy, especially as some of the Atlanticists' concepts resemble the policy of the ruling Socialist Party's leadership.

While stating that France has no intention of returning to the NATO military organization, the French Government is at the same time undertaking a whole series of actions that give its policy a new thrust. We are referring, for example, to the strengthening of military cooperation between Paris and the other NATO countries, primarily the FRG. The French Army is the biggest in Western Europe (around 550,000 men) after that of West Germany. Around 50,000 of them are on FRG territory and are seen as a kind of NATO second echelon. Recently they were reorganized into a "rapid action force" which is supposed to participate in joint actions by NATO forces "in advanced positions" in central Europe.

"We voiced alarm at the tasks which might be entrusted to the "rapid action force" in central Europe," G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, declared. "Does this not conceal the danger of France's return to NATO's military organization and the revision of the decision adopted by De Gaulle in 1966 and supported by the Communist Party?"

In addition, the French units stationed near the borders with the FRG will be reinforced in the coming years with new tactical nuclear missiles of the Hades type, with a range of up to 450-500 km; that is, they are capable of striking the socialist countries' territory.

To judge from Mitterrand's recent statements, the development and testing of neutron weapons is continuing in France. Their production could commence in a few months' time, and perhaps has already commenced. In the admission of National Defense Minister C. Hernu, this would signify a fundamental change in France's military strategy and a final shift to the positions of the Atlantic "forward battle" strategy. For neutron weapons, like medium-range missiles, are above all first-strike weapons and are designed for offensive operations. Those bellicose NATO circles which gamble on the first use of nuclear weapons need them.

The French press points out that military cooperation between Bonn and Paris is experiencing a real boom. And the French proposal to lift the ban on the production of nonnuclear weapons, including long-range missiles and heavy bombers, in the FRG, is linked with this.

Such a measure would play into the hands of militarist, revanchist circles in the FRG, but it clearly runs counter to security interests on the European Continent.

Thus, the Atlanticists are undertaking more and more new actions aimed at drawing France step by step into the channel of NATO's bellicose course. New pressure was exerted on France during Mitterrand's recent U.S. visit.

However, the majority of the French have a staunch immunity to Atlanticism. They are aware that the appearance of more and more American missiles in West Europe increases the nuclear threat on the European Continent. As the results of a recent poll of the French public show, the problems of war and peace together with the problems of unemployment arouse the greatest concern among broad circles and, above all, among the working section of the population -- workers, peasants, and also young people.

Members of the antiwar movement say in vivid, expressive language: "Better active today than radioactive tomorrow!" They advocate reducing nuclear weapons on the basis of equality and identical security, oppose all variants for the creation of a "European army" and for their country's involvement in NATO's military adventures, oppose neutron weapons, and advocate the implementation of an independent, peace-loving policy by France. The Atlanticists' maneuvers are coming up against resistance from French Communists and other champions of an independent foreign policy. The French Communist Party exposes manifestations of Atlanticism in France's foreign policy and is resolutely opposed to all plans to create "supranational" organs and to giving the FRG access to nuclear weapons.

...The coat of arms of Paris depicts a boat with the inscription: "It is tossed but does not sink." Historical experience shows that the French ship makes steady progress in the international arena only if its sails are filled not by the winds of "cold war" but by the winds of peace and cooperation.

NATO TO MANUFACTURE 200 WEAPON SYSTEMS

LD122023 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 12 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The London FINANCIAL TIMES reports today that West European NATO countries have prepared the plans of manufacturing approximately 200 weapon systems on the basis of the latest technology. The United States' West European partners in NATO present the build-up of conventional armaments as nearly a means of averting nuclear war. The concept advanced by the leaders of the North Atlantic bloc naturally has nothing to do with these purposes. Quite the contrary, it reflects the commencement of the speeding-up of the conventional arms race with the parallel build-up of the nuclear potential of the United States in Europe. This idea is imposed on NATO's West European members by Washington.

Specifically, U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger during his visits to the capitals of NATO's West European member-countries last year demanded insistently that the United States' partners in NATO should urgently switch to the production of most up-to-date systems of conventional armaments which approach nuclear armaments for their destructive consequences.

Then the task of imposing this American idea was assigned to NATO allied supreme commander-Europe, American General Rogers, who started the efforts to seek a new NATO strategy.

The London SUNDAY TIMES wrote in this connection that Rogers believes that if NATO member-countries increase their military spending by four percent a year they will have funds to develop and produce up-to-date weapon systems which would enable them to "destroy the second echelon of Soviet offensive in Western Europe."

Naturally, the fables about Soviet offensive are merely a gimmick to intimidate West Europeans and make them spend heavier on the arms race. In reality, the Reagan administration seeks to achieve military superiority over the USSR in the sphere of nuclear armaments and space weaponry, and the U.S. West European partners in NATO have been instructed to press for the same purposes in the sphere of the latest conventional armaments. This is a sort of division of labor. But what is its purpose?

Answering this question, the French LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE writes that the aim of the White House is to create global military conditions which would deprive the Soviet Union of the possibility to really defend itself, and then to try to compel the Soviet Union to make substantial concessions, blackmailing it with threat of war.

Such are the designs of the United States and NATO. And in order to camouflage these hegemonistic aims of Washington, some leaders in Western Europe -- particularly in the FRG -- while declaring for the build-up of conventional armaments assert that they are merely in favour of Europe's defence by "European weapon systems." But this means deception. The best defence for Europe is to take the road of the limitation and reduction of all types of armaments. This is precisely what the Soviet Union suggests. The United States and NATO, regrettably, reject this road.

U.S. WANTS MISSILE DEPLOYMENT IN ASEAN COUNTRIES

LD131819 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] The American chief of army staff, General Wickham, has returned from official visits to Thailand, South Korea, Japan, and the Philippines. Here is a comment from our observer Vasilii Fedorov:

American naval and air force units are stationed at U.S. military installations situated in all these countries. One of the principal objectives of General Wickham's trip was to coordinate their operations. Another, no less important, aim is included in terse reports about his talks in the four Asian capitals. They mention some strategic matters. According to specialists, this relates to plans to deploy American ground-based cruise missiles, carrying a nuclear warhead, in a number of countries in the Far East and Southeast Asia. Admiral Crowe, the commander of U.S. forces in the Pacific and in the Indian Ocean, disclosed the existence of the plans late last year. To be more exact, he talked about plans for deployment in two ASEAN countries -- Thailand and the Philippines -- since the Pentagon does not seem to be inclined to ask for permission from its old allies Japan and South Korea.

The ASEAN nations present some difficulties because the association has officially declared a policy of neutrality. If American first-strike nuclear missiles were to be deployed in ASEAN countries, this would cancel out the neutrality concept and relegate them to the position of an accomplice in the Reagan administration's nuclear adventures, something both Bangkok and Manila are obviously aware of. The American military is also aware of this and what General Wickham and others are trying to impress on their counterparts in ASEAN countries is along the following lines: First, the deployment of cruise missiles allegedly serves their own security, which, according to the United States, is under threat from the Soviet Union and its friends. And, second, the United States will pay back for the deployment of Tomahawks in generous supplies of advanced weapons and financial, economic, and military aid.

It is clear, however, that no amount of money or weaponry can make up for an independent country becoming a hostage in an adventurous American nuclear strategy. ASEAN countries will indeed become a hostage should Tomahawks be stationed in their territories. In that case, Washington will make independent decisions about the launching of its missiles, reducing Thailand and the Philippines to targets for retaliatory nuclear strikes.

Bangkok is in no hurry to make a decision, apparently realizing that to identify the country with Washington's plans for a nuclear war would be a shortsighted and reckless step to take. The official communique on the talks said merely that General Wickham discussed some strategic matters with the Thai Parliament. Obviously, the American chief of staff could not have left the Thai capital without a demonstration of American influence and, consequently, he made a provocative trip to areas close to the border with Kampuchea, the location of bases of counterrevolutionary scum, mainly survivors of the Pol Pot bands. Wickham inspected the bandit units and gave instructions to the Thai Army about the most effective forms of aid to the bands.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea has said in Phnom Penh that the Thai authorities stand exposed as accomplices in the crimes of the Pol Pot bands and other counterrevolutionary remnants in exile. Relations between Thailand and Kampuchea are growing more tense, to the detriment of the fundamental interests of the two countries.

U.S. ROLE IN ASIA'S SECURITY PROBLEMS CONDEMNED

PM131405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Sergey Bulantsev "International Review": "Peaceful Skies for Asian Peoples"]

[Text] Asia Week, held on the initiative of the WPC, ends tomorrow. Numerous public demonstrations and gatherings and scientists' meetings and symposiums have been held 5-12 April in the countries of the Asian Continent and beyond. The aim of Asia Week and of all the events organized within its framework was to discuss the most pressing problems which confront Asian peoples and to map out ways of solving them.

There are many such problems. Suffice it to say that since the end of World War II not a day has passed without large-scale or local armed conflicts and secret or open wars going on in Asia, and these have claimed thousands of human lives. And today too, this vast region, where more than half of all mankind lives, is almost the most troubled area on the planet. Let us take a look at the map of Asia: It consists almost entirely of "trouble spots" and hotbeds of military and political tension which affect the international climate throughout the world most adversely.

In the Far East, the Washington administration is encouraging militarist tendencies in Japan's policy. Essentially, this country has been assigned a role in the Far East equivalent to that of NATO in West Europe. The United States is obviously endeavoring to include Japan and South Korea in an integrated system of militarist preparations. The Pentagon's persistent desire to bring together a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis has been confirmed once again by the fact that the U.S.-South Korean "Team Spirit-84" exercises this spring, which were unprecedented in scale, coincided with major U.S. Air Force maneuvers in the area of Shikoku Island in Japan.

In Southeast Asia, the undeclared war waged by U.S. imperialism and its Asian allies against the Kampuchean people, who have shaken off the nightmare of the Pol Pot regime's rule, is continuing. Encouraged by Washington, the Thai military organize practically daily armed provocations on the border with Kampuchea. Moreover, sundry Khmer reactionary gangs operate from Thai territory.

Stupefied by anti-Kampuchean propaganda, they have lost all sense of political realism and hope to restore a Pol Pot regime under the label of a "coalition government." This is a hopeless venture, but nonetheless blood is flowing on the Kampuchean-Thai border.

South Asia is also troubled. The militarization of Pakistan is provoking the justified alarm of its neighbors, primarily India, which has been the target of the Pakistani rulers' military adventures three times already. Here too, the directing hand of the transatlantic conductor is clearly visible. Washington plays along with the inordinate ambitions of the generals and, having concluded a deal worth \$3.2 billion with Islamabad, is supplying it with the latest arms. In return for this generosity Pakistan has assumed the role of yes-man for the United States, and permits it to carry out aggression against Afghanistan from its territory.

I think it is time to stop describing Washington's war against the Afghan revolution as undeclared, since it has become part and parcel of the Reagan administration's official policy. Certain politicians, Asian politicians among them, are calling for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet forces from Afghanistan as a first step towards the settlement of the extremely unhealthy situation which has taken shape around that country. To talk like that is a waste of time. The troop withdrawal must be the culmination, not the beginning, of the process of a settlement. The troops will be withdrawn if aggression from outside stops, normal relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors are established, and all this is suitably guaranteed.

In the Persian Gulf zone, the war between Iraq and Iran claims hundreds of human lives daily. In the Near East, no end is in sight to the tragedy of the Lebanese people, whose soil is being trampled by the boots of the Israeli occupation forces. Here Washington's behind-the-scenes role is particularly obvious: without direct military and financial assistance from the White House, Tel Aviv would not dare to behave so brazenly. Now the Israeli rulers have declared that they will not withdraw their troops from Lebanon "until the security of Israel's northern borders is guaranteed." This is essentially a veiled reference to the territorial partition of Lebanon.

According to the Pentagon's designs, the Indian Ocean, which washes the shores of many Asian states, must be turned into an "American lake." It is in this context that the Delhi press views the conference of U.S. ambassadors to South Asian countries which was held recently in Dhaka. The decision was taken to find a new stronghold for the Pentagon similar to the U.S. military base at Subic Bay in the Philippines. The ambassadors' conference discussed the question of creating conditions which would enable the United States to gain access to the ports of Chittagong (Bangladesh), and Trincomalee (Sri Lanka).

As you can see, the current complex international situation brought about by the unprecedented arms race unleashed by the bellicose imperialist circles has not bypassed the Asian countries either. They have to bear the burden of growing military expenditure by going without -- literally! -- their daily bread. A paradoxical, unnatural situation has developed. The TIMES OF INDIA has estimated that the developing countries' military expenditure totals around \$70 billion annually. At the same time, according to UNESCO figures, 500 million people -- mainly in developing countries, including Asian countries -- are chronically undernourished, and more than 1 million live in conditions of extreme poverty. Yet the funds swallowed up by military departments of the developing countries along would be sufficient to feed all the starving people of the planet, improve the living conditions of hundreds of millions of people, and provide all the world's children with a happy childhood!

Indeed, it can be said with full responsibility that many of the Asian Continent's dangerous ailments have been introduced from outside. The Asian peoples are closely linked not only by ethnic and cultural kinship but also by shared historical destinies.

They have to resolve largely similar tasks engendered by the colonial past. This dictates the need for cooperation, exchanges of experience, and collective efforts for the sake of the common good, in order to eradicate hunger, unemployment, poverty, and ignorance as fast as possible. However, instead of the path of cooperation, Asian countries -- as the practice of international relations shows -- have often taken the path of war.

And here, again, the inciting role of the United States must be mentioned. There are people -- statesmen among them -- who can be happy only when someone else comes to grief, who feel strong only when others are on the verge of collapse. The leaders of the U.S. Administration fall precisely into this category. They need disunity and hostility in relations among Asian peoples as much as the air that they breathe, because otherwise they will not be able to impose their will on them and make them follow in the wake of their policy. For this reason, Washington is trying to nip in the bud trends toward the establishment of a climate of trust and mutual understanding in relations between individual Asian states and groups of countries.

Here is a graphic example. Recently B. Murdani, the commander in chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces, paid an official visit to Vietnam. Let me note that as yet it is possible to talk about close friendship and any kind of large-scale cooperation between these countries only in the future tense and the subjunctive mood. The level of contacts between the SRV and Indonesia to a certain extent reflect the state of affairs in the relations between the socialist countries of Indochina (Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea) and ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei).

Whether the life of the peoples of this vast region will be tranquil will largely depend on whether these relations develop in the direction of cooperation or confrontation. Washington and its allies are trying to make the two groups of countries clash; if not on the battlefield, then at least verbally. In line with this policy, the idea of some kind of "Vietnamese threat" to the region is being impressed on the ASEAN countries. But now B. Murdani, having visited Hanoi in person and seen the contrary for himself, had declared that Vietnam not only does not threaten Southeast Asia but also has common aims with ASEAN. His statement was supported by M. Kusumaatmaja, the Indonesian foreign minister. The outcry from Washington was not long in coming. Rejecting out of hand the Indonesian leaders' statements, (What do these Asian simpletons know about politics?), Deputy U.S. Secretary of State K. Dam came out with routine insinuations about Hanoi and its policy toward its neighbors.

Currently, the eyes of the Asian peoples are directed toward space -- where Rakesh Sharma, citizen of India and inhabitant of Asia, is working in near-earth orbit as part of an international crew. The joint Soviet-Indian space experiment by chance coincided with Asia Week, but this coincidence is deeply symbolic. Our countries are cooperating fruitfully not only in space, but also on earth. Soviet-Indian relations, which have risen to the heights of space, have become the model for relations between countries with different sociopolitical systems. Now here is an example worthy of imitation!

NOC CHAIRMAN GRAMOV ASSESSES OLYMPIC SITUATION

LD161121 Moscow TASS in English 1114 GMT 16 Apr 84

"The Soviet Union Advocates Strict Observance of the Olympic Charter" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 16 TASS -- "Our position is clear and unequivocal. We stand for such Olympic Games where the rules of the Olympic Charter and Olympic traditions should be observed," said Marat Gramov, president of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR.

He spoke today at a press conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen. He reminded the gathering of the recent statement by the Soviet Olympic Committee expressing serious concern over the situation in Los Angeles on the eve of the games. There are people who interpreted it as the striving to win some special privileges and advantages for the Soviet delegation, or even as a prelude of sorts to a Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles games. "Both these interpretations seriously distort the position of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR. Both have been prompted by anything but good intentions." "This is an attempt to evade the solution of problems."

Back in May, 1978, the session of the International Olympic Committee granted Los Angeles the right to hold the games. In accordance with the standing procedure, the Olympics host-city is to give the IOC written government guarantees of the observance of the Olympic rules, regulations and traditions. It took Los Angeles four years to give such guarantees.

However, the preparations for the Olympics in Los Angeles testify to the violation of the Olympic Charter. For example, it requires that all the competitors should reside in the same location. However, in Los Angeles, athletes are to live in three Olympic Villages situated at a big distance from one another.

In keeping with the rules, the Olympic Village should receive the competitors three weeks before the games are opened officially. It has been decided to invite athletes to Los Angeles two weeks before the games open in disregard for their interests and acclimatisation problems. In defiance of the Olympic Charter, the private organising committee of the Los Angeles games demanded that the participating countries make a sizeable cash payment before March 1.

The decision of the Los Angeles Olympic organisers to sell kilometers of the Olympic flame relay race caused bitter resentment of the National Olympic Committee of Greece, the guardian of the Olympic flame; in fact, of all the people who treasure Olympic symbols and traditions.

Never before have the services made available by Olympic organisers, including services to newsmen, have been so expensive. For instance, in Los Angeles, one will have to pay 100 times the sum paid by journalists at the Olympics-80 in Moscow for the installation of a telephone at a stadium.

In accordance with the Olympic Charter, to enter the host country members of the Olympic family (athletes, coaches, physicians, newsmen, etc.) are required to have only an Olympic identity card and a passport certifying to the identity of the bearer. But the recent note of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow offers members of the Soviet Olympic delegation to fill out special visa application forms. It follows from the note that precisely the embassy -- not the organising committee, as is required by the existing rules -- will consider the lists of the delegation and decide whether or not to grant visas.

As far as the Soviet team is concerned, the refusal to grant a visa to this or other member of the Olympic family, and, hence, to give a chance to attend the games is no small matter, as it may affect the performance of athletes. The U.S. Department of State has already breached the Olympic Charter by denying a visa to the Soviet Olympic attache.

Responding to the statement of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR, Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee, admitted that the U.S. Embassy in Moscow did breach the Olympic Charter.

But judging from the pronouncements of Larry Speakes, a spokesman for the U.S. Administration, the embassy and the Department of State -- this time with the knowledge of the government -- have no intention of changing their position on the issue of the entry of members of the Soviet Olympic delegation to the U.S.A. It follows from a new note of the U.S. Embassy that the matter remained essentially unchanged. As before, we are to submit a list of delegation members heading for Los Angeles, not to the organising committee but to the U.S. Embassy that will apparently decide who should be allowed to attend the world sports festival and who should not.

An anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign launched in the U.S.A cannot but cause strong public concern in the Soviet Union. The things have gone so far that all kinds of terrorist organisations and groupings are threatening Soviet athletes coaches and journalists with physical violence, and are openly planning provocations (against them).

Oddly enough, a high-pressure campaign of protest at the participation of a whole group of nations in the games is being conducted in the country which is to host the Olympics. Can anyone talk of traditional Olympic hospitality in such a case? Can one talk of equal conditions for all the competitors? The firm position of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR is that normal conditions should be created for our sportsmen, just like athletes from all countries, during their stay in Los Angeles.

After the NOC of the USSR issued its statement, U.S. officials had to admit that an anti-Soviet hysteria was indeed running high in the country. At the same time, they tried to create the impression that the White House did not support the ultra right-wing organisations taking part in that campaign and that the administration could not control their point of view. On the other hand, American press reports that ringleaders of those organisations were received in the White House.

The U.S. Department of State said that their Olympic Organising Committee had exceeded its powers when it had signed an agreement with the NOC of the USSR touching on a series of issues, including the status of a Soviet passenger ship at the port of Los Angeles, Aeroflot chartered flights, and the admission of Soviet newsmen to all Olympic facilities. The State Department said that all those issues should be considered once again in defiance of the Olympic Charter through usual diplomatic channels.

This means that the Department of State has in actual fact barred the organising committee from resolving a whole number of important problems pertaining exclusively to the Olympic Games.

The National Olympic Committee of the USSR is opposed to the accreditation to the games of representatives of the radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" which are engaged in subversive activities against other countries in defiance of Rule 51 of the Olympic Charter. The organising committee of the Winter Olympic in Sarajevo and the International Olympic Committee took a firm position on that issue when the problem was being considered on the eve of the Winter Olympics. Now this question arises once again in the U.S.A.

Soviet athletes, Marat Gramov said in conclusion, are getting ready for the games. They are striving to take part in the Olympics and hope that they will be given necessary conditions for competing and making friends with athletes from all countries.

TRUD VIEWS U.S. PRESS CONFERENCE ON OLYMPICS

PM161458 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Apr 84 p 3

[Own correspondent A. Repin dispatch: "Olympic Rings Surrounded by Problems"]

[Text] Washington, 14 Apr -- The replies by J. Hughes, U.S. State Department press spokesman, and P. Ueberroth, president of the 1984 Olympic Organizing Committee, to the statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee on numerous violations of the Olympic Charter by the United States bore little relation to the essence of the questions raised.

The two officials were unanimous in declaring that the provocative demand of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow that a list of all members of the USSR Olympic delegation be submitted was "a technical error on the part of embassy clerks." The clerks, they said, were mistaken in using the term "visa." (According to Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter, "the Olympic identity card establishes the identity of its holder and is a document enabling him to cross the borders of the country in which the city staging the Olympics is situated.")

According to Hughes, it was "only" a matter of checking the Olympic delegation lists "for the purpose of identifying terrorists (!), since the U.S. security services want to check on the issue of Olympic identity cards." He said that the State Department has issued the same instructions to all U.S. embassies. Such actions, according to Hughes' statement, "are in keeping with the Olympic Charter and U.S. laws."

Mr. Hughes also failed to give a sensible answer to the question why Soviet Olympic attache O. Yermishkin was refused permission to work in Los Angeles. The essence of his verbose argument once again boils down to saying that the U.S. Government claims the right to decide whom national Olympic committees can send as their representatives to Los Angeles.

Ueberroth's and Hughes' pronouncements on the subject of the fueling of anti-Soviet hysteria on the threshold of the Olympics -- primarily by the reactionary organization "Ban the Soviets!" with which officials of various ranks are collaborating -- sound like childish gibberish. Ueberroth, specifically, declared that he "does not know of such a group."

It is high time that the president of the 1984 Olympic Organizing Committee dissociated himself from the "Neanderthals," which is what such diehard anti-Soviet elements are called in the United States. It is difficult to believe that he never reads the papers: After all this vociferous group has been stirring things up for almost a year now -- and primarily in Los Angeles itself. Hughes, unlike Ueberroth, did not deny that he knows of the existence of the "Ban the Soviets" coalition. But it is characteristic that both he and the head of the Organizing Committee were unanimous in declaring that the activities of such provocative and inflammatory organizations are... "a privilege of American freedom" (!). To judge by the pronouncements of the officials, the United States is not going to do anything to stop the hooligans who are preparing a whole series of scandalous, dirty provocations.

Ueberroth opposed the convocation of an emergency session of the Executive Committee of the International Olympic Committee [IOC] to examine the situation which has developed, as mentioned in the statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee. Among the paramount concerns of the 1984 Olympic Organizing Committee, Ueberroth admitted, is the question of a multimillion-dollar forfeit which the Organizing Committee will have to pay to the ABC television company if the Soviet team does not take part in the Olympics.

It is characteristic that only after the statement of the USSR National Olympic Committee did the broad U.S. public learn from newspaper reports about the removal of the prominent U.S. sports figure Roosevelt from the IOC Executive Committee. This was the work of the U.S. National Olympic Committee bosses themselves, obviously in revenge for Roosevelt's position regarding the representatives of the subversive Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe who, as is known, were not admitted to the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo. By "disqualifying" Roosevelt, the United States has once again demonstrated its desire to pursue its own political aims at the Olympics, which is clearly at variance with the spirit of the Olympic movement.

FORMER OLYMPIAN LAMENTS 'MORALITY' OF L.A. GAMES

LD131051 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 13 Apr 84

["The Olympic Flame Must Be Entrusted to Clean Hands" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 13 TASS -- The Olympic flame is a symbol of everlasting Olympic ideals, kindness, peace and friendship among nations, without which sport is unthinkable. That was what I thought when four years ago I performed the honorary duty of lighting the flame of the 1980 Olympics at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow, said Sergey Belov, a one-time well-known basketballer, champion of the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

Now I have learned with amazement that the organizers of the Los Angeles games would like to turn the Olympic flame relay into a commercial venture. While in the past the Olympic torch was carried by sportsmen, upright people who had deserved the right to participate in the relay by their contribution to the good of man, now it can be carried by anyone willing to pay \$3,000 per kilometre. There may appear among the runners Mafiosi and people of dubious moral standards. Morality, however, is of little concern to the organizers because they have set their sights on cash. This means that they are absolutely at odds with the Olympic Charter, which prohibits the use of the Olympic flame for commercial purposes. The statement that the money will be donated to a youth aid foundation does not help things either. This pretext sound ridiculous for the richest country of the capitalist world spending hundreds of billions of dollars on preparations for nuclear war.

As a man who competed in three Olympic Games, Belov stressed, I am worried by the news that there are people in the United States who say openly that they will try to block the appearance of athletes from socialist countries -- first and foremost the USSR -- in Olympic competitions. Different anti-Soviet organizations and groupings, of which there are quite a few in Los Angeles, want to spoil for our athletes the impression of participation in the games, and some of them even threaten physical violence. Moreover, no secret is made of these intentions and preparations for such anti-Olympic actions are publicised extensively.

This is a very strange situation for a country which is going to host the Olympic Games. This lends particular urgency to the question of safety for athletes from socialist countries at the games, and the organizers do not give absolute guarantees either.

I think that it is time for the International Olympic Committee to interfere, because it is its duty first and foremost to take care for the implementation of the Olympic ideals, all the more so since the point in case is such a grand competition as the Olympic Games, and that the interests of participants from many countries are at stake.

COMMENTATORS CRITICIZE TERRORISM DIRECTIVE

Yurov: Serious, Sinister

LD161958 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- TASS commentator L. Yurov writes:

As the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES reports, President Ronald Reagan signed early in April Special Directive No 138 on "preventive struggle against terrorism." The directive sanctions "active defence" against "terrorists" both on the territory of the United States and abroad. The CIA, the FBI and the Pentagon have been instructed to work out a complex of measures and allocate the necessary forces for implementing such "anti-terrorism" operations, including "preemptive attacks" on foreign states.

Reagan's directive crowns a noisy campaign for "the struggle against terrorism" launched by the Reagan administration since its first days in power. And at the same time it reveals with utmost clarity its seamy side. At first observers were not inclined to pay special attention to bellicose declarations of the Reagan administration, regarding them as Washington's overreacting to the failure of the U.S. policy in Iran late in the seventies. Soon, however, it became clear that something much more serious and sinister is behind this campaign: It has been invented as a cover-up for the amassed attack of the extreme right-wing forces that came to power in Washington on the generally recognized norms of international law, the erosion of the very foundations of peaceful coexistence of states, the attempts to revive the cult of force as a means of establishing world hegemony of the USA.

The reactionary character of this campaign has become obvious when the administration stuck the label of "terroristic" to all anti-imperialist forces -- progressive regimes in developing countries, national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and staged a number of provocative actions (the myth about "Libyan terrorists," invasion of Grenada, provocations against Syria, Libya, Nicaragua, Cuba), the actions aimed at convincing the U.S. public of the "reality" of the threat for U.S. interests from "international terrorism" and at conditioning it to a new "tough" course of the United States on the international arena.

The essence of this course was summed up the other day by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz who said outright in the Tripartite Commission in Washington that the United States will "use force" when Washington's "important strategic interests" are at stake.

He stressed that the United States will be launching "preemptive attacks" on those countries whose policy or state system do not suit the White House, including regimes "friendly" to Washington if for one reason or another they refuse to fulfill obediently Washington's will. Shultz said U.S. armed forces might be used in such countries to "prevent the crisis."

Thus Washington actually attempts to place itself above international laws. The White House usurps the right to stage at its own discretion an armed aggression against any country under the pretext of "active defence" against terrorism.

It is only joint actions of people of good will in all countries that can stop maniacs in the White House who are obsessed with the cult of force and who are recklessly pushing the world to the brink of catastrophe.

Olin Compares to Nazi Policy

LD162215 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Excerpts] President Reagan has signed a directive authorizing preemptive strikes in any part of the globe. Here is how this is summed up by our commentator Viktor Olin:

Presidential Directive 138, according to the LOS ANGELES TIMES, instructs the Pentagon, the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to set up special formations for this purpose. The formations are required to be capable of accomplishing subversive missions in any part of the globe. The directive also requires compiling a list of targets, organizations and states to be subjected to preemptive strikes.

The officially stated purpose of the new directive is to combat international terrorism. In effect, however, this amounts to official approval of the methods of state terrorism as a weapon on the Washington administration's foreign policy. Military actions that have up to now been sporadic are to be placed on a systematic footing. How all this will look in practice may be judged from another document which has likewise become known to the public in the past few days. According to press reports, the Pentagon has also come up with a doctrine codenamed Airland, concerning the ways and means of waging war in Europe. Fully in keeping with Presidential Directive 138, it provides for sudden strikes in the most unexpected places to take a potential adversary by surprise and achieve a quick victory. This may involve conventional, nuclear or chemical weapons, and although the Airland doctrine has been drawn up for Europe, the Pentagon considers it applicable to other regions too, such as the Middle East or Southeast Asia. There have now been quite a few instances of the practical use of such methods of international terrorism, which is now being elevated to the status of an American national policy.

Indeed, in his recent replies to several questions from PRAVDA, the Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said the situation in the world continues to be very dangerous. This is due to the fact that the United States Administration persists in relying upon military strength, on achieving a military superiority, on imposing its system on other nations. The policies of the Washington administration also causes serious concern because of their historical associations. Nazi Germany too adopted the strategy of a blitzkrieg and justified its attack on other countries by speaking of the need to deal preemptive strikes. Militarist Japan was following the same doctrine in attacking Pearl Harbor. Such methods brought no success to past exponents of international terrorism, but they did cause the suffering and death of tens of millions of people. Today, in the nuclear age, their consequences could be immeasurably more tragic.

LEHMAN CALL FOR MARINE CORPS BUILDUP REPORTED

LD171042 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 17 TASS -- John Lehman, the U.S. secretary for the Navy, in a SEA POWER interview declared for further build up of the Marine Corps. The secretary said that the Marine Corps should be kept as de-facto of the rapid deployment force, ever ready, as was the case in Grenada and Lebanon.

The long term programme of modernization of the corps is being implemented at a rapid pace, he said, above all its firepower is being enhanced. 105-mm artillery guns are being replaced with 155-mm ones, the anti-tank defences are being built up through "Dragon" and "Two" anti-tank guided missiles, new types of weapons to deal with enemy pill-boxes are being received. In accordance with this year budget, it is planned to purchase a new type of light armoured carrier which can be carried by a helicopter.

Along with the build up of the fire-power of the ground units, combat aviation of the corps is being strengthened, with its core now being "F-18" fighter bombers. "Harrier" vertical take off planes are now being received by the airforce base of the corps in Cherry Point (North Carolina).

KORYAVIN CRITICIZES PENTAGON PUBLICATION

PM161400 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin dispatch: "Libel Again"]

[Text] Washington -- The U.S. Congress has a short Easter vacation and then has sessions until midsummer ahead of it. The U.S. Administration has put extensive military programs before the Senate and the House of Representatives and is rushing to get them passed within this time, all the more so as the military-industrial complex is demanding this, too. Therefore, the White House is pulling out all the stops to push the military programs through the capitol.

The following tendency has long been observed in the United States: In "rush situations" when it is necessary to get military programs through Congress, the propaganda organs always unleash a campaign about the imaginary "Soviet Threat." The appearance in Washington of the latest crude falsification -- the brochure "Soviet Military Power," drawn up by the Pentagon, the CIA, and the State Department -- is one such "move" specially timed to coincide with the pushing of military programs.

This is the third edition of the lies -- an enlarged and expanded version of the two previous brochures which appeared in 1981 and 1983. The content of the latest offering is in the same spirit of disinformation as its predecessors: Here too it is claimed that the United States has "fallen behind" the USSR militarily and must build up its arsenals in the face of the mounting "Soviet Threat."

By publishing this libel, representatives of the U.S. Administration are trying to scare the average American and make him enter the voting booth at the forthcoming presidential elections in a state of fear and vote for the Republican candidate, who calls for a "strong America" in the face of the imaginary "Red peril." At the same time this is also an attempt to influence experienced politickers in Congress, to defuse their criticism of the administration, and to make them give the White House's military programs the force of law. Simultaneously the objective is to cast aspersions on the USSR's peace-loving policy and to discredit it in the eyes of the world public.

Defense Secretary Weinberger widely publicized the brochure by calling a special press conference. He also wrote the foreword to it, accompanying it with an epigraph in the words of President Reagan: "I gave two promises to the American people regarding peace and security. I promised to restore our military might, which had not been given sufficient attention in the past, in order to maintain and strengthen peace. I promised to strive for reliable agreements to reduce nuclear weapons. Both these promises are being kept."

Translated into the language of reality this rhetoric reads thus: America still intends to conduct affairs in the international arena with the aid of military force and demonstrations of its might. It sees a "reduction of nuclear weapons" in the production of thousands of new nuclear warheads, the creation of MX missiles, the siting of Pershing and cruise missiles, and the premeditated wrecking of agreements and talks on disarmament.

All that is fact. And facts, as is well known, are stubborn things. And no Pentagon-advised fabrication will succeed in hiding the fact that in recent years the United States has made the buildup of its military might and the achievement of military superiority over the USSR the mainstream of its policy.

PENTAGON CRITICIZED ON RESPONSE TO PRAVDA

LD171454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1415 QMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, 17 Apr (TASS) -- The article published in PRAVDA on the Pentagon's falsified brochure "Soviet Military Power" has aroused great interest in the world. This is to be expected, since it convincingly exposes the unsavory maneuvers of the Washington leadership, which, while concealing its policy of militarism and war preparation, goes to any lengths, including blatant deceit, to distort the actual state of affairs and to misrepresent the true balance of forces between the Soviet Union and the United States, while spinning the flywheel of the arms race ever faster.

The reaction to this article in official Washington was typical. A Pentagon spokesman rang the TASS office and said that in connection with the PRAVDA article, the United States considers it necessary to make a statement. In this statement, it wishes to stress that in the U.S. brochure, the information on the Soviet Armed Forces is presented in such a manner as not to be detrimental to U.S. sources of intelligence. In reply to a question from the TASS correspondent as to whether he was familiar with the full text of the editorial article, the Pentagon spokesman answered in the negative.

Such is the "work style" of the U.S. official "information" services. Without having bothered to read the actual contents of the article, without knowing what it is about, they hurry to refute something and try to prove something. Would it not be better to read the article first and express an opinion of it afterward?

U.S. OPPOSED TO FRIENDLY USSR-PRC RELATIONS

OW151830 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] The Voice of America recently broadcast a talk by Professor Eisenberg, a Chinese affairs expert of the U.S. University of Michigan, who happily stated that the United States no longer played the anti-Soviet card. He added that since President Nixon, successive administrations in Washington have had no (?intention) of playing this card.

Professor Eisenberg then commented on the strategic aspect of U.S.-China relations, which also seems to have been determined by the proverbial concept of the Soviet threat. Like Reagan and other officials of his government, Prof Eisenberg tried to frighten his audience with the fabricated concept of the Soviet threat, which he said is long-standing, not temporary.

We believe that this expert on U.S.-Chinese relations may not be aware that former U.S. President Carter's Presidential Decree No 59 is still in effect. In light of this decree, U.S. nuclear missiles are constantly targeted at more than 100 extremely important projects in China. But this is not the issue we are going to discuss today.

The reason Washington has tried to frighten China with the nonexistent Soviet threat is primarily because Washington wants to obstruct the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations and include China in its anti-Soviet strategy. Washington realizes that improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations fully accords with the interests of our two countries, the interests of world socialism, and the world's anti-imperialist struggle.

Washington knows that because of the Soviet-Chinese alliance, all U.S. schemes against China were smashed, and so were all other attempts of the imperialists to strangle a young country during the first decade after the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Treaty of Friendly Alliance and Cooperation concluded between the USSR and China in February 1950 consolidated this alliance. It should be pointed out that because of this treaty and the USSR's internationalist stand, China was immune from the real danger of U.S. imperialists' nuclear attacks in 1950 and 1958.

The concerted efforts exerted by the USSR and China during the 1950's crushed the aggressions launched by the United States and its imperialist allies in Korea, the Near East, and other regions. In short, the imperialists have ample grounds to obstruct the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Certain changes for the better have taken place in Soviet-Chinese relations. Mutually beneficial contacts have gradually been resumed between our two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific, and other fields; and both countries have had consultations on political matters. General Secretary Chernenko of the CPSU Central Committee said on 2 March that this was not in keeping with the wishes of those who want to benefit from intensification of Soviet-Chinese relations, but that it certainly is in the interest of our two countries and the improvement of the international situation.

USSR, JAPANESE DELEGATIONS BEGIN Khabarovsk TALKS

LD161803 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The first meeting opened today in Khabarovsk between representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public for friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation in the Far East. Participants include representatives of the public from the krais and oblasts of Siberia and the Far East, of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the RSFSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, foreign trade organizations and organizations of the maritime fleet and fisheries, and other departments.

The Japanese delegation is composed of deputies from the Japanese parliament and from the Hokkaido prefectural assembly, representatives of trade and industrial firms, trade unions, (?tourist) organizations, and of the mass media.

The program for the meeting, which will last 4 days, includes discussion of problems relating to regional economic cooperation, the prospects for developing fishing contacts, and strengthening trade links between the USSR and Japan.

JAPANESE MILITARISM THREAT TO ASIAN COUNTRIES

SK170220 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] At the instigation of the United States, the Japanese ruling circles are more actively realizing a policy of reviving militarism in Seoul with each passing day. On this point, station commentator (Ivanov), writes as follows:

Japanese imperialism brought Korean and other Asian people indescribable suffering and difficulties. Old and middle-aged Korean people still remember the crimes committed in Korea by the Japanese imperialist militarists.

Shortly after the Japanese annexation of Korea in 1910, Japan completely abolished all the political and cultural enlightenment organizations in Korea. At the same time, Japan's suppression of the Korean people was intensified and the Korean patriots responded to the suppression by strengthening the national liberation struggle.

The Japanese militarists brutally suppressed the farmers' uprising in (Tanchon) County, South Hamgyong Province. In the early 1940's, suppression of the Korean patriots by Japanese police began to accompany the strengthened Japanese imperialists' ideological expansionist policies toward Korea. Shintoism, which declared that the Japanese dynasty is (?descended) from Heaven, was promulgated as Japan's national religion. Also, a slogan saying that Japan and Korea had been integrated into one unified body was broadly propagated.

Under such a slogan, Korea's language, customs, dress, and religions were intentionally completely wiped out. Also, the brutal massacre of thousands of the Korean people in the experimental chambers of the No (731) unit commanded by Gen. Ishii in the 1930's and 1940's should not be forgotten. In those chambers, dangerous germs and [words indistinct] were tested on live people.

The United States, which occupied Japan in 1945, vowed that the criminal Japanese militarists would never resurface. However, in a short time, the United States forgot that vow. Washington began to view Japan and its so-called self-defense force as an effective tool in implementing its aggressive strategy in Asia.

Tokyo willingly agreed to play the role assigned to it by [words indistinct] country. Therefore, it is not surprising that some Japanese are likening the revival of militarism within the Japanese system to the restoration of nationalism by the previous Japanese imperialists.

There are many facts to support this. All sorts of extreme nationalist and fascist leagues and reactionary associations, which were abolished in 1945, have begun emerging in recent years. Such organizations number more than 2,500 now. At various meetings of the retired Samurai, they openly say that they must attain life lines for Japan through struggle and must conduct a new aggressive march. The reactionaries do not try to hide their intention as to where they will attain life lines through struggle and where they will send the Japanese armed forces.

First of all, Korean and other Southeast Asian countries; in other words, the traditional (?targets) of the Japanese imperialists' expansionist policy are the places where the Japanese reactionaries plan to send the Japanese armed forces.

Some of the Japanese militarists are openly waving the old and dusty documents and plans for the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere that served the Japanese militarists' war of aggression as theoretical tenets.

Campaigns aimed at justifying the crimes committed by the Japanese militarists during World War II are continuing in Japan. What is more, through such campaigns, the Japanese reactionaries are attempting to show the atrocities of the occupiers as if they were some kinds of exploits or noble patriotic deeds that must be emulated. As an example, monuments were built on mountains near [name indistinct] district in memory of some Japanese generals such as Tojo, (Hirose), and [name indistinct], war criminals who were executed in accordance with the verdicts handed down by the international war crimes court. The inscriptions on the monument read (?Souls of Samurai and Martyrs).

In what words are the Tokyo ruling circles describing these martyrs? Visiting the (Yasukuni) Shrine recently, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone paid homage to the souls of those Samurai as if he were defying someone. Those very Samurai wet their swords and guns in the blood of thousands upon thousands of innocent people slaughtered in the cities and rural communities of Korea and other Asian countries. This is a fact that Japan openly admits.

The revival of Japanese militarism is daily arousing greater worry among the peoples of Asian countries. This worry is well founded. More than 2,200 Japanese companies are now engaged in works for war. In terms of its combat capabilities, the Japanese Self-Defense force surpasses the previous imperialist army force many times over. This army is not for the defense of Japan.

Korea and other Asian countries know well what Japanese militarism means and what kinds of crimes that army can commit.

U.S. DIPLOMAT'S ESPIONAGE ACTIVITY IN KABUL CITED

PML31134 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 84 First Edition p 7

[Dispatch from our own correspondent V. Baykov: "Anatomy of Espionage"]

[Text] Kabul, April -- The Western press does not like to broach the subject of U.S. or other Western involvement in the undeclared war against the DRA. However, one cannot run away from the facts. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency takes the lead in organizing subversive actions against this sovereign state and in training bandits, saboteurs, and spies who are sent into Afghanistan. Incontrovertible proof of this was provided by Abdul Majid, an Afghan patriot and Intelligence Service employee, in a statement to Afghan television. On the instructions of the security service, he managed to infiltrate the CIA's spy network in Afghanistan. "It was necessary," he said, explaining the purpose of his mission, "to again expose the crimes of the United States and to reveal -- before the international public -- the way in which it operates."

At the end of 1982, Majid applied to the U.S. embassy in Kabul for a visa to enter the United States in order to undergo treatment for heart disease. He introduced himself to the embassy staff as a responsible official in the state administration. This, in turn, immediately provoked the heightened interest of U.S. diplomats, thus, the consul asked about the nature of his work and his official contacts. Satisfied with the detailed answers -- which had, however, been compiled earlier as part of a cover story -- the consul himself gave the Afghan intelligence officer a letter of recommendation and informed the special services in America about him.

During Majid's stopover in Delhi, (Tony Dan), second secretary at the U.S. Embassy, was the intermediate link in the spy chain. He handed Majid a special "pass" -- his visiting card on which a special mark had been made. "Should any difficulties arise," he assured him, "just show the card, and you will receive the necessary help." A CIA staffer handled Majid's final recruitment on U.S. soil. At their first meeting, he openly began to persuade the Afghan to collaborate, promising him all kinds of goodies; money, a house, and a car. Having obtained his "agreement," he handed \$10,000 to the newly hatched "agent."

A few days after Majid came out of the hospital, CIA agents gave him a "lie detector" test and handed him over to an American who went by the name of John and was on the staff of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. John told him that his job in Afghanistan was to gather intelligence information for the CIA about the situation in the Armed Forces, the people's militia -- the tsarandoy -- and in the party and state apparatus. He briefed the "agent" on methods of communication in Kabul, gave him a timetable for meetings, and -- in parting -- warned him that, should he refuse to carry out his missions, the CIA would take "brutal revenge." He was told that terror is an "everyday, commonplace occurrence" in its work. In Kabul, John defined his "agent's" task: to gather information about the structure of the defense and interior ministries, leading party and state officials, their places of residence, and the routes they took to and from work. (This information was to be handed over to counterrevolutionary groups to assist them in conducting acts of terrorism). Later missions and orders received from John also represented a serious threat to Afghan interests.

During his television appearance, Majid showed TV viewers codebooks, special tablets for developing the documents, a hollow stone used for passing secret messages, and other espionage equipment which the U.S. special service had supplied to its "agent." The name "John" was an alias used by Richard Vandiver, third secretary at the U.S. embassy in Kabul.

The DRA Government has protested to the U.S. Embassy, and has declared R. Vandiver "persona non grata."

AFGHAN OFFICER DENIES PRC CLAIMS OF CW USE

LD161358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR has issued a commentary on Chinese press reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons in the Qandahar region by Soviet troops. Colonel (Muhammad Nazar Mansur), chief of the DRA Armed Forces General Staff Chemical Service, said in an interview to our correspondent:

[Begin recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] This is not the first time that the XINHUA agency and Western propaganda, and above all the United States, have used these sort of lies. Usually they come from Washington, but the United States is less entitled than anybody to talk about the use of toxic materials, as this is precisely Washington's wrongdoing.

They arm gangs of their mercenaries with this antihuman weapon. The gangs are being trained by U.S. advisers in special camps situated mainly in Pakistan. Then they are transferred to our country in order to kill and destroy. Those killers have been repeatedly caught with chemical weapons made in the United States. They have admitted their crimes -- using toxic weapons to kill DRA citizens.

And as for the XINHUA lie, (Muhammad Nazar Mansur) continues, we are not surprised. Beijing adopted a hostile position toward our country immediately after the victory of the April revolution. We have frequently witnessed Chinese propaganda fabrications regarding the events taking place in Afghanistan. Even today, Chinese propagandists are disseminating lies about the alleged use of chemical weapons by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The Afghan people will resolutely rebuff all hostile actions in the future too, whatever the source, concluded (Muhammad Nazar Mansur). [end recording]

U.S. TIES WITH PAKISTAN FOSTERING DEPENDENCE

PM131428 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 84 p 5

[A. Turanov article: "In the Pentagon's Grip"]

[Text] The Quran in the right hand, an F-16 aircraft in the left, and a huge backpack with "military budget" written on it on the shoulders -- this is how one Indian newspaper depicted General Ziaul Haq, head of Pakistan's military administration. This drawing quite accurately describes the essence of Islamabad's present democratic and foreign policy.

On the one hand there is reversion to medieval obscurantism and punishment, in the name of Allah, by caning and lashing people for such "sins" as, for example, participation in political demonstrations. On the other hand there is the acquisition of the latest U.S. combat equipment, including F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

It is well known that the Pakistani authorities have established a draconian order in the country. Several progressive trends in public life and positive changes in the economy, accomplished in the period prior to the 1977 military coup, have been reduced to nothing. The Pakistani public justly considers that the excessive military expenditure (over 40 percent of the budget) and the country's economic dependence on the United States are the prime causes of galloping inflation, unemployment, and the extremely destitute conditions of the working masses.

Pakistan has found itself the debt-slave of bankers and the U.S. Treasury. Each year it pays them up to \$120 million for loans and credits. Pakistan's total debt has almost trebled over the last 6 years to reach \$15 billion.

The White House has an interest in leading Pakistan even deeper into the morass of financial and economic dependence. The United States has given Islamabad so-called "aid" amounting to \$9.2 billion, calling it "economic" only as a mask. It would be naive to think that the United States is acting for philanthropic reasons, bearing in mind the country's difficult situation. No, there is not even a trace of altruism here. Washington is striving to extract maximum dividends from this "aid."

In the economy, this involves the introduction of "reforms" advantageous to the United States, cutbacks in the state sectors, improved conditions for capital investment by U.S. corporations, and the introduction of various import benefits. In foreign policy -- essentially unconditionally following Washington's lead, which is implementing an expansionist policy in Southwest Asia. In the military sphere -- purchases of modern weapons by Islamabad, and making the country's territory available to the Pentagon for implementing U.S. strategic control over the entire region.

The doors of the Pentagon's arsenals are wide open for Pakistan. Harpoon and Sparrow missiles, F-16 fighter-bombers, Hawkeye aircraft, tanks, self-propelled artillery units, armored personnel carriers, helicopters -- and this is far from a complete list of the arms arriving for the Pakistani Army from across the ocean. Some official U.S. institutions have also helped Pakistan in implementing its program for the development of nuclear weapons.

According to foreign press reports, the United States has bound Islamabad hand and foot by secret agreements allowing it to use Pakistani naval and air bases. Old naval and air bases are being re-equipped and new ones are being constructed in the deserts of Baluchistan and along the Arabian Sea coast under the control of U.S. servicemen. The United States has already been given access to military bases in Peshawar, Sargodha, Karachi, and Gwadar. Talks are in progress between the two countries, India's newspaper NEW AGE writes, on allowing the United States to store arms in different regions of Pakistan, to be used in the event of "changes in the regional situation which may be undesirable for the United States."

Washington has assigned to the Pakistani Army the role of forward detachment of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces, and Pakistan is now completing the creation and equipping of a special 20,000-strong division modeled on them. According to the Pentagon's schemes, "In cases of need" this division can be transported in a matter of hours by U.S. transport aircraft to any point in the region, including the Persian Gulf zone. This option has already been rehearsed during recent joint maneuvers, in which B-52 bombers and F-16 fighter-bombers participated. Islamabad has furthermore agreed to the stationing in Karachi of the CENTCOM staff, the Central Command of U.S. Armed Forces whose zone of action includes 19 Asian and African countries.

The strengthening of militaristic links between Washington and Islamabad, and Pakistan's transformation into a champion of U.S. imperialism's interests in south and southwest Asia, are causing legitimate concern in India.

India's Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao declared in parliament that the large-scale deliveries of U.S. arms to Islamabad are the main cause of the escalation of tension in the South Asian subcontinent. Egged on by its patrons, Pakistan is occupying a highly unfriendly, not to say hostile, position regarding India. Provocations by Pakistani troops along the Indo-Pakistani border and incursions into Indian air space by Pakistani aircraft have recently become more frequent. India's border regions are flooded by spies, saboteurs, and terrorists sent there by the Pakistani special services acting jointly with the CIA.

As the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES notes, Islamabad is calculating on destabilizing the domestic political situation in India by provoking intercommunal clashes. Special attention is being given to the training of terrorists from underground separatist groups active in the Indian state of Punjab. They are being supplied with weapons, money, and espionage equipment.

Pakistan is actively helping the United States in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, which has already gravely complicated the situation in southwest Asia. Judging by statements made by highly placed U.S. officials who take regular trips to Pakistan, Washington intends to continue to use Pakistani territory for organizing subversive and terrorist activities against the DRA. An additional group of about 300 U.S. advisers arrived in Pakistan quite recently to train counterrevolutionary gangs. These are cutthroats from the "Green Beret" units, whose hands are stained with the blood of Vietnamese, African and Latin American peoples. Now they are sharing their rich experience with Basmachis in 100 and more camps situated along the border with Afghanistan.

Pakistan provides yet another example, showing convincingly that the United States never makes a free gift of its dollars, aircraft, missiles, and self-propelled guns. A high price has to be paid for all this -- the people's national interests and the country's sovereignty and security. Pakistan has become an accomplice in the crimes by U.S. imperialism and is steadily becoming a strategic bridgehead for the Pentagon and a launching pad for U.S. aggression.

Islamabad's antidemocratic and pro-American policy arouses resolute protest among the broad public. The "Civil Disobedience Campaign" is continuing in Pakistan and hundreds of thousands of people are taking part in it. They demand the resignation of Ziaul Haq's administration, the holding of general parliamentary elections, an end to the country's militarization, and a break up of the military alliance with the United States.

GROMYKO DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD170728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left Moscow for Budapest today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Hungarian Government.

At the airport, he was seen off by Romanov, member of the Politburo and Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee; Chervonenko, head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; and Rakhmanin, first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee. Among the send-off party was (Barabas), the charge d'affaires of the Hungarian People's Republic in the USSR.

Arrives in Hungary

LD170832 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 17 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in Budapest today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Government of Hungary.

USTINOV GREETES VISITING POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER

LD170921 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 17 TASS -- A Polish military delegation arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The delegation is led by General of the Army Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, minister of national defense of Poland.

The delegation was greeted by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR, and other Soviet military leaders.

Military Cooperation Discussed

LD171159 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 17 TASS -- Ways further to extend and strengthen friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the armed forces of the USSR and the Polish Army were discussed here today by Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of defence of the USSR, and General of the Army Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Politbureau of the PUWP Central Committee and minister of national defence of Poland.

The sides also exchanged opinions in a warm and cordial atmosphere on outstanding problems of world and European security. They noted that responsibility for the dramatic aggravation of the international situation in the European Continent and in the world at large is borne entirely by the United States and its NATO allies. Dmitriy Ustinov and Florian Siwicki unanimously stressed that in this situation it was a task of primary importance to raise the combat readiness of the armies of socialist countries and further to strengthen the Warsaw Treaty Organisation.

Participants in the conversation included marshals of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov and Viktor Kulikov, General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev, other officials and also members of the Polish military delegation, who had arrived in Moscow today on an official visit of friendship.

BUSH BRINGING U.S. CW PROPOSALS TO GENEVA

LD171055 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Washington, April 17 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush has left for Western Europe. By the personal order of President Reagan he is to read out at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament U.S. "proposals" for "banning chemical weapons." As is known, President Reagan is asserting that the American draft reflects the readiness of the USA to remove forever the threat of chemical warfare.

In fact, Washington's "initiative" has nothing in common with this. Its purpose is to block the efforts to reach any agreement by putting forward obviously unacceptable conditions and to camouflage plans for building up the U.S. chemical arsenals. Already at this stage, the United States has the world's biggest stockpiles of combat toxic agents -- over 150,000 tonnes and 3 million units of ammunition.

Nevertheless, the Pentagon has drawn up a long-term programme for "chemical rearmament" costing over 10 billion dollars. Thus, it is planned for the 1985 fiscal year alone to spend 1.1 billion dollars on the production of so-called binary munition, specifically at the Pine Bluff chemical complex in Arkansas State. According to Washington's plans, a part of binary munition is to be sited in Western Europe where Vice President George Bush is instructed to persuade the public that the United States has a serious intention to ban chemical weapons.

London, April 17 TASS -- Great Britain and other West European allies of the USA believe, the newspaper GUARDIAN writes, that the proposals on inspection, contained in the American draft treaty on banning chemical weapons, are much too obstrusive and likely to be qualified by the Soviet Union as an attempt to resort to legalised espionage.

As to the U.S. "proposal" for establishing a permanent group of "experts" that could inspect at will any installations, it will be equally unpopular in developing countries, too, the newspaper says.

No Contribution Expected

LD171515 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva, April 17 TASS -- U.S. Vice-President George Bush arrived in Geneva today. Tomorrow he is to address the conference on disarmament where he is expected to table a draft of U.S. proposals on the prohibition of chemical weapons. The proposals are aimed in actual fact at ruling out the possibility of any agreement and covering up plans of bolstering the U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons.

Political observers believe that Vice President Bush's proposals will essentially repeat those he made in February 1983, after which they were rightfully criticized as unconstructive.

K. Tellalov, head of the Bulgarian delegation, said at today's meeting of the conference that if U.S. proposals would be as lopsided as the previous ones, they would make no contribution toward resolving the issue of prohibiting chemical weapons; especially so, if they were called upon to provide a cover for the build-up of the U.S. chemical warfare capability.

Tour's Purpose Criticized

LD162248 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 16 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush today begins a tour of Western Europe. The frank purpose of this tour is to try and confuse West European and world public opinion which has been concerned with the militarist preparations conducted by the U.S. Administration. Thus, the vice president is going to present to the participants at the Geneva disarmament conference the widely publicized White House proposal which claims to be aimed at achieving a global ban on chemical weapons.

President Reagan said, in connection with Bush's departure, that the United States is hoping the countries participating in the conference will give this proposal serious consideration. However, it is quite obvious that this so-called brave initiative by Washington is merely yet another propaganda stunt intended to obscure the buildup of chemical weapons arsenals by the present administration.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH FRG ON NUCLEAR ISSUES

PM161311 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Soviet-West German Consultations"]

[Text] Soviet-West German consultations took place 13 April at the USSR Foreign Ministry on the problem of nuclear nonproliferation. There was a discussion of questions pertaining to improving the effectiveness of the IAEA's system of guarantees, greater control over international exchange in the nuclear sphere, and preparations for a conference to consider the effect of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

Taking part in the consultations on the Soviet side were V.F. Petrovskiy, member of the USSR Foreign Ministry collegium, and on the senior staff of the USSR Foreign Ministry and USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy; on the West German side were Per Fischer, chief of an FRG Foreign Ministry department, and representatives of FRG Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Research and Technology, and the Ministry of Economics.

FRG delegation leader Per Fischer and FRG Ambassador to the USSR (Kh.) Kastl were received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V.G. Komplektov.

OSTROGORSKIY VIEWS BONN DEBATE ON SECURITY

DW161333 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Excerpts] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen:

The FRG's military security continues to be discussed in Bonn. The FRG press comments in detail on corresponding statements made, among others, by Horst Ehmke, leading Social Democratic politician, and Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union [as heard]. Our commentator Vladimir Ostrogorskiy writes the following:

In this stage of the discussion, two aspects must be stressed above all: First, all those participating in the discussion more or less unanimously maintain that it is high time to revise the rules of the FRG's security concept, which for years was considered unshakable. The discussion partners are also agreed that the need for such a revision is attributable, above all, to Washington's policy.

More and more critical comment can be heard from Bonn, sometimes even by representatives of the government coalition, saying that this policy is aimed solely at the United States' own interests, and that as far as West Europe is concerned, its political weight in Washington will soon amount to zero -- as a ZDF commentator put it.

Supporting this formula, the reutlingen general-anzeiger listed the actions taken by Washington which completely ignore the interests of its allies: the military intervention in Central America, the proposal providing for a ban on chemical weapons that is worth even less than the paper on which it is printed, the unilateral rejection of the SALT II agreement, and finally the plan to set up a so-called space-based defense system which in reality is to form the material basis for the strategy of a nuclear first strike.

To be sure, this list by reutlingen general-anzeiger could be continued with other militarist and imperialist actions by the United States, which it undertook almost as early as the first post-war days. However, we must stress that Washington's rather typical act of ignoring the American allies' vital interests has assumed a dangerous if not even disastrous nature for the latter in the recent past.

Indeed, what else but total destruction in the flames of nuclear war can be expected by the FRG, from the stationing of Pershing II and cruise missiles on its soil? The American star wars plans -- which by the way have triggered a shock on the Rhine -- precisely emphasize the first-strike designation of these nuclear missile, whose use could only result in a crushing counterstrike.

What are the conclusions actually drawn by those participating in the debate in Bonn from the threat to the FRG's security, which they obviously recognize, and which results from subordinating the national policy to the demands of the militarists from overseas? This is where we arrive at the second, no less significant, aspect of the current stage in the discussion. What is more and more gaining ground is the awareness of the need for the FRG to map out its own security concept which would not be in harmony with that of the Americans, but would be directed toward its own national interests. I believe, however, that the ideas of this concept's supporters in Bonn vary widely as regards its content and starting points.

In his speeches this week, Mr Strauss, for instance, proposed to ponder the idea of setting up European armed forces to defend West Europe without U.S. support. Irrespective of Mr Strauss' view, I do not think that I have to recall the fact that West Europe is not threatened by anybody or -- properly speaking -- that the threat is emanating from the side the CSU chairman believes it is. What is characteristic, however, is that the new concept of West European defense proposed by Mr Strauss actually is nothing new. It is merely the new formulation of the old drafts on the setting up of a European army, of a united European nuclear power, and so forth which are virtually aimed at stepping up the arms race in the European NATO theater and at aggravating the military confrontation on our continent.

As far as I know, the topics are raised just the other way around by the SPD politicians represented by Horst Ehmke in this discussion. It is undoubtedly a positive sign that they have come to realize the need for a halt to armaments on European soil -- regardless of the pretexts which may be dished up for rearmament -- so as to bring a halt to the arms race and reduce the level of military confrontation on the continent by maintaining a balance of forces -- on both sides, to be sure.

Though Horst Ehmke and his political friends believe -- or profess to do so at least -- that such a move away from the nuclear abyss can be implemented together with Washington, all political experience of the past few years, do not allow any such hopes.

In conclusion, it ought to be mentioned here that the debate on current problems of the FRG's security could have been much more fruitful had its participants more thoroughly considered the entire palette of proposals made by the Soviet Union and its allies aimed at stopping the arms race, at not extending it to outer space, and at military and political detente in Europe.

FRG 'DISCONTENT' WITH U.S. REPORTED GROWING

LD162115 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Even correspondents with many years of accreditation in Bonn cannot recall anything like it. Never before has it happened that leading FRG politicians, including some in the governing coalition, have finally stood up, along with (?other) newspapers, and told the United States about the apprehensions aroused in them by certain facets of Washington's foreign policy and of the latest militarist designs of the lord of the White House.

Dissatisfaction with Reagan has been bubbling beneath the surface for a long time, and not only in the FRG. It is no coincidence that Mr Haferkamp, vice president of the Commission of European Communities, recently said that West Europeans are concerned about the consequences of what they call the United States policy of confrontation and bidding for superiority. After the beginning of the deployment of American Pershing II's, though the FRG began to watch more closely than any other West European country the words and actions of t American leaders. This is not surprising because the West Germans, who have become the nuclear hostages of the arms build-up of their transatlantic partner, have realized that whether they like it or not, as of now their own fate is totally dependent on the unpredictable steps of the U.S. leadership. The further Washington goes along the path of building up its military might, and the more often it tries out its military prowess by stage-managing provocations in one or other part of the globe, the greater the fears and discontent of the broadest strata of the West German population become.

It has now come to the point where these fears and this discontent have come to the surface. This happened last week, when the U.S. President declared in a speech that he intends to militarize space. One of the first officials in Bonn to react to Reagan's statement was FRG Defense Minister Woerner, one of the ultra pro-Atlantic and Pro-American hardliners. He said that although the implementation of Washington's plan would not spare the United States from the threat of a missile attack, and although the consequence of this plan would be the destabilization of the balance between East and West, Herr Woerner evidently fears most of all the distancing of Western Europe from the United States, and perhaps a split in the North Atlantic alliance.

The next day Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs, joined the fray. Without naming names -- especially not that of President Reagan, and without referring to his military space program -- he (?put forward) a positive program evidently designed to assuage the unfavorable effects of the discussions now taking place in the FRG. The essence of the program is that Western Europe and the United States complement each other and need each other. Although the minister criticized Reagan's dangerous new plans very carefully and only, as they say, in a roundabout way, the Munich newspaper SUDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG nevertheless summed up his attack as a manifestation of the growing disenchantment at the Federal Chancellor's Ministry and at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the FRG, in respect to the situation in the sphere of cooperation with the Reagan administration.

All in all, it has come to the point where all the parties represented in the Bundestag have criticized the White House's space militarization plans. The CDU and CSU have set up a working group to study the strategic, military, political and other aspects of anti-missile defense from space. The Social Democrats' parliamentary lobby's expert on questions of foreign policy, Voigt, voiced the opinion that the implementation of Reagan's star wars schemes would arouse a great conflict with Washington. The government, he went on, must say a definite no to plans for an arms buildup in space, and make it clear to the United States that this would lead not only to a further escalation of the arms race, but also to a change in the strategic situation both in the whole of Western Europe and in the FRG.

The whole affair, however, spilled out beyond the party framework. The debate was joined by public figures of that land, by peace campaigners, and by trade union activists. In short, last week in the FRG was unusual in a number of ways. It showed that the patience of those who used to blindly follow Washington's dangerous schemes is wearing thin. Indeed, serious doubts are beginning to emerge about the leading position of the United States in the North Atlantic alliance.

IZVESTIYA CITES UK BUSINESSMAN ON UK-USSR TIES

PM131016 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Mikheyev article: "Business Interest"]

[Text] "We think we've chosen the ideal moment," John Cooper, vice president of the London Chamber of Commerce, stated at the opening of a British engineering week in the Soviet Union. "Personally, I am very optimistic about the prospects for trade between our countries. I am prepared to agree with the opinion of Lord E. Ezra, the head of our delegation, that fruitful economic contacts promote more stable political relations."

John Cooper has been closely linked with Anglo-Soviet business cooperation for 25 years. Replying to the IZVESTIYA correspondent's question at a press conference, he said that, following the chambers of commerce of Leicester, Manchester, and Birmingham, the city of London's business circles decided to acquaint Soviet specialists, foreign trade organizations, and representatives of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology with the products and scientific developments of a number of leading British firms.

Alongside long-standing partners of the Soviet Union-- firms such as John Brown, Boots, ICI, BP, and Shell -- commercial travelers and experts from less well-known companies taking their first steps in the Soviet market also came to Moscow. In all, around 80 British businessmen from more than 30 large and medium-sized companies visited us from the banks of the Thames. The week's schedule will have them deliver specialized lectures devoted to innovations in the sphere of agricultural production, processing and packaging of food products, transportation, power engineering, and the car, chemical, and textile industries.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO SYRIAN LEADER ON HOLIDAY

LD161240 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GM 16 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS — The CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR have sent a telegram of congratulations to Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, on the occasion of Syria's national holiday, the 38th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

"Syria's consistent stand and its firmness and perseverance in the struggle against the Israeli aggression, encouraged and supported by the USA, and against attempts at imperialist intervention in the affairs of Arab countries have won in the Soviet Union profound sympathy and respect for your country," the telegram reads. "Particular importance is attached to the efforts of Syria and its leaders to rally the Arabs together on a patriotic, anti-imperialist basis in order to ensure a just comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict and to frustrate the plans of the USA and Israel to impose on the Arabs separate deals."

"The Soviet Union will continue unflinchingly to side itself with the Arab peoples in their struggle for their legitimate rights and interests and to support Syria in its desire to strengthen national independence and to follow the road of progressive socio-economic development."

The Council of Ministers of the USSR has congratulated upon the holiday 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The telegram of congratulations expresses the confidence that relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries will continue to grow stronger for the good of the Soviet and Syrian peoples and in the interests of achieving a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

BRUTENTS DELEGATION MEETS WITH SYRIAN OFFICIALS

LD161704 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president and member of the regional command of the al-Ba'th socialist Arab Party met with the CPSU delegation in Damascus. The delegation is led by Karen Brutents, deputy chairman of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. During the talks, which were carried out in a warm, amicable atmosphere, they discussed international issues and the Middle East situation. The CPSU delegation also talked with Faruq ash-shar', the Syrian foreign minister.

FURTHER IRAN-IRAQ BATTLE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

12 April Fighting

PM161136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "Persistent Fighting"]

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr -- Persistent fighting continues on the Iran-Iraq front. As Iraq's main military command reported, Iraqi aircraft were active yesterday. Air Force aircraft and helicopters made 240 combat missions, in the course of which they bombed Iranian troop positions and concentrations, enemy lines of communication, and military targets to be east of Basra and on the central section of the front.

The military communique also points out that Iranian artillery again subjected the cities of Basra, Mandali and a number of other population centers to massive shelling.

Nicosia, 13 Apr -- The IRNA news agency (Iran) reports in a communique on combat operations that artillery exchanges took place during the past 24 hours along practically the whole front line. Iranian troops inflicted strikes on fortified regions.

IRNA also reported continuing Iraqi shelling of the city of Abadan with long-range artillery pieces.

16 April Reports

LD161424 Moscow TASS in English 1241 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad April 16 TASS -- According to a communique of the main military command of Iraq, combat operations continued in the past twenty four hours along the entire line of the Iranian-Iraqi front which stretches for 1,180 kilometres. Aircraft and helicopters of the Iraqi Air Force delivered rocket and bombing strikes at enemy positions and troop concentrations east of Basra and in Maysan sector, destroying manpower and materiel. Artillery batteries of Iraqi land forces intensively shelled Iranian positions, headquarters and communications.

Iranian long-range artillery massively shelled the cities of Basra and Mandali, causing loss of life and serious destructions.

Nicosia April 16 TASS -- The IRNA news agency (Iran) reports from the area of fighting that several mortar batteries, tanks and armoured personnel carriers as well as manpower of the enemy were destroyed on Sunday by the aimed fire of Iranian artillery.

IRNA reported that Abadan was shelled by Iraqi artillery again. There were killed and wounded among civilian population in the city and several tens of dwelling houses were destroyed.

NICARAGUA ACCUSES COSTA RICA OF AIDING REBELS

LD170544 Moscow TASS in English 0528 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Managua April 17 TASS -- CIA mercenaries, as many as 500 men, are attacking from the territory of Costa Rica the Nicaraguan settlement of San Juan del Norte, it is said in a statement of the Foreign Ministry of Nicaragua. They are supported from the air by planes and helicopters. Bandits use boats and transport ships.

Counter-revolutionary armed sallies, the statement stresses, became possible owing to connivance on the part of the Costa Rican authorities. Nicaragua again calls upon the Costa Rican Government to prevent a further use by the United States of the Costa Rican territory for hostile actions against the Sandinist revolution, which lead to a still bigger heightening of the situation in that part of Central America.

PARALLEL DRAWN BETWEEN C. AMERICA, NAZI ERA

LD152122 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The fiercer is getting the "undeclared war" unleashed by the U.S. ruling circles, the more cynically those, who are responsible for that war, are trying to justify their criminal actions. Some kind of a record in this field has been set by CIA Director William Casey, who went so far in his interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT journal as to compare the "aid" given by the U.S. secret services to the bandits and counter-revolutionaries operating against Nicaragua with the...support, which was given by the United States to anti-fascist fighters during the years of the Second World War.

It is an open secret by what methods and with whose hands Washington is trying to overthrow the Sandinist Government objectionable to it. To this end mercenaries have been mobilised. They stage incursions and open fire on peaceful populated localities in an attempt to disorganise normal life in the country. On Washington's payroll are terrorists planting mines on the approaches to Nicaragua's ports and staging acts of subversion at civilian installations. Among them are cutthroats and gangsters equipped with arms purchased with American dollars in order to be able, when sent into Nicaragua, to kill innocent people, to put communication lines out of action, to destroy crops and burn peasant homes. The head of the American cloak-and-dagger department is trying to put that bunch of criminals trained under the patronage and with the money of the CIA on a certain pedestal and cloak them in the robes of "freedom fighters"!

One cannot help drawing a parallel between the present-day events in Central America and the events of those times, when Europe was swept with the brown wave of Nazism. And it is precisely the activities of the American "intelligence community" that gives numerous and weighty grounds for drawing such a parallel. It is precisely Nazis who institutionalised aggression and terror, turned sovereign countries into targets of brigandage. It is precisely the Nazis, who trampled underfoot the generally accepted international norms of law and morality, tried to put whole peoples on their knees by means of violence and threats. They openly turned the most impudent, shameless lies into one of the tools of their aggressive policy.

It is enough to go through the history of the U.S. CIA, which is full of blood and dirt, to see that the Nazi challengers to world domination have most diligent followers and pupils precisely among that centre of provocations and sabotage.

This has been confirmed also by Mr. Casey, who, trying to justify the United States aggression against independent Nicaragua, went so far as to compare the paid mercenaries, professional terrorists and murderers trained by the CIA with anti-fascist fighters. This is an insult of unexampled cynicism to the glorious memory of millions of patriots, citizens of different countries, who heroically fought against Nazism and fell in the fight for peace, for the freedom of peoples! The slanderous verbal exercises by the CIA chief can be described only as sacrilege.

REAGAN TRIES TO JUSTIFY ACTIONS IN C. AMERICA

LD151432 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Washington April 15 TASS -- President Reagan has used his latest address to the nation on the radio in order to try to bring down the wave of indignation at Washington's brigandage in Central America, which is mounting in the United States and all over the world. The President was groundlessly and maliciously slandering the Nicaraguan people.

Reagan claimed that the USA pursues a "consistent policy" vis-a-vis Nicaragua aimed at a "peaceful settlement" of the conflict in the region. But this "consistency" finds its expression only in an incessant escalation of bandit actions. It is not Nicaragua, contrary to the statements by the American President, but Washington which is trying to "export subversive activities". An evidence of that is the adoption by both chambers of the United States Congress of resolutions condemning the laying of mines in Nicaraguan ports.

Thomas O'Neill, the speaker of the House of Representatives, described the American actions as the worst manifestation of international terrorism.

In his address on the radio the President left not even the slightest doubt that his administration intends to carry on its shameful policy. He was trying to find a justification for the recent decision on an immediate supply of arms and ammunition to the Salvadorean military from the Pentagon's emergency funds.

San Francisco April 15 TASS -- W. Smith, a veteran American diplomat, who headed a department representing the interests of the United States in Cuba up to September 1982, described the present Republican administration as one of the most cynical and dangerous ones in the history of the United States.

The planting of mines in Nicaragua's sea ports, the acts of terrorism staged by the CIA and other criminal actions by the administration, W. Smith stressed, speaking at Stanford University (California), have resulted in the emergence of an extremely dangerous situation in Central America. The situation is aggravated by Washington's refusal to look for a settlement of the problems at the negotiating table, its stubborn insistence on a "military settlement".

WPC DENOUNCES CRIMES AGAINST NICARAGUA

LD170547 Moscow TASS in English 0535 GMT 17 Apr 84

[Text] Managua April 17 TASS -- The World Peace Council has denounced the mining of ports of Nicaragua and other criminal actions of the Reagan administration against that Central American republic. Millions of peace fighters express protest against the escalation of aggression which was unleashed by the United States in a futile attempt to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution, runs the message which was sent by President of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra to coordinator of the steering council of Nicaragua's Government Daniel Ortega.

The solidarity of all democratic forces of the world are on the side of the government and the people of Nicaragua, it is said in the message. The progressive mankind is confident that Nicaraguan people will give a crushing rebuff to any aggressor, including American military, if they dare intrude into the boundaries of Nicaragua.

ARMS SENT TO EL SALVADOR; 'GENOCIDE' CONTINUES

LD161959 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] San Jose April 16 TASS -- The United States will start sending armaments from the Pentagon's emergency arsenals to El Salvador shortly, according to reports reaching here. Their cost will amount to nearly 62 million dollars. President Reagan ordered the supplies in circumvention of Congress, which had blocked the government's request for the appropriation of this sum to support the puppet regime in El Salvador after it had become known that the administration and the CIA had become involved in the mining of Nicaraguan harbours.

Seeking to preserve the ruling regime in El Salvador, which meets U.S. interests, Washington steps up military interference in that country. U.S. aircraft are immediately involved in bombings of areas where guerrilla bases are presumed to be located, and the scale of these aerial strikes, which have resulted in the death of civilians, is steadily increasing. Their number grew by 50 percent last March over last February to reach 300, according to the insurgents' radio station Venceremos.

Over recent days the Salvadoran military, guided by "advisers" from the United States, has staged fresh acts of genocide. On April 9, the patriots' radio station reported, the junta's punitive units massacred defenseless peasants in Colchapan Canton, 40 kilometres north of San Salvador. Troops from the special "anti-guerrilla" brigade Atlacatl, who have had some training under American instructors, machine-gunned some 400 local inhabitants, including women and children, on the bank of the River Quetsalapa. In another operation, in La Caja Canton near Quazapa volcano, junta troops killed 79 civilians.

"Death squads" are also continuing their outrages. According to the legal aid bureau under the archbishop of San Salvador, bandits from these gangs killed 430 Salvadorans, suspected of sympathizing with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, last March.

KUZNETSOV ADDRESSES AWARD-WINNING INSTITUTE

LD161812 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Moscow State Institute for International Relations of the USSR Foreign Ministry was presented with the Order of Labor Red Banner today. On the platform of the solemn meeting, which was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions, were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Zamyatin, Stukalin, and Chervonenko; heads of a number of ministries and departments, diplomats and scientists. Vasily Vasilyevich Kuznetsov addressed the students and teachers of the institute.

[Begin Kuznetsov video recording] It is a pleasure for me to report that I have been asked to convey warm congratulations and very best wishes in connection with the award to the institute and the award of orders and medals to a large group of its staff from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause]

The award being made to the institute is a token of the recognition of its considerable contribution to the implementation of the Leninist policy in international affairs, and to strengthening friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries of socialism and the development of understanding between peoples. At the same time, this is also a generous assessment of the considerable achievements of the institutes' graduates, who for almost four decades now have been fruitfully working on the foreign political and economic fronts, acting abroad as plenipotentiary ambassadors for the ideals of communism and peace and the socialist way of life. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Kuznetsov then read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and pinned the exalted award of the homeland to the Institute's banner.

GEORGIAN PLENUM DISCUSSES PARTY WORK IMPROVEMENT

PM141423 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 8 Apr 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 17th Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum continued its work 7 April.

Debate resumed on the questions under discussion: "The CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Work To Improve the System of Management, Enhance the Standard of Economic Work, and Make Rational Use of resources' and the republic party organization's tasks for its implementation in light of the proposals and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," and "Report on the Activity of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat in 1983 and the Tasks To Further Improve the Style and Methods of Party Work in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Extraordinary Plenum." Taking part in the debate were O.P. Khoperiya, first secretary of the Chiatura Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; Z.D. Chivadze, general director of Tbilisi's "Elektrovozostroitel" production association; T.G. Stepanov, director of the GRUZINFORM; V.I. Lomadze, first secretary of the Marneuli Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; Sh. G. Nishnianidze, secretary of the Georgian Writers Union board; V.A. Pateishvili, manager of the USSR Gosbank's Georgian republic branch;

N.O. Nadaraya, first secretary of Tbilisi's Georgian Communist Party Zavodskiy Raykom; B.I. Khachidze, electric locomotive driver from the Transcaucasian railroad's Khashuri locomotive depot; A.V. Chanturiya, director of Bolnisskiy Rayon's Madneulskiy ore-dressing combine; and G.I. Patiashvili, first secretary of the Aspindzkiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the closing speech at the plenum.

During the plenum's proceedings, every one of its participants submitted specific proposals to further improve the style and methods of party work in light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These proposals are reflected in the resolutions adopted by the plenum on the questions under discussion and the approved plan of Georgian Communist Party Central Committee measures for 1984-1985 to provide organizational and political backup for the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Work To Improve the System of Management, Raise the Standard of Economic Work, and Make Rational Use of Resources" and "On the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee's Work To Improve the Style and Methods of Party Organizations' Activity in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum."

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in a principled atmosphere. There was a businesslike exchange of opinions on the most topical questions of party and economic life and frank criticism and self-criticism, which demonstrated the profound interest of each one of its participants in resolving the important tasks facing the republic and revealed the close cohesion of Georgia's Communists and all working people around their own Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee.

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS TBILISI MEETING, SOIREE

PM131114 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 3 April 1984 front-pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Concern for the Future of the Georgian Countryside" which begins:

"It is impossible to imagine the future of the Georgian countryside or its socio-economic development without modern industrial enterprises, particularly in the processing industry, and their subsidiaries; well-equipped apartment blocks and cultural and consumer facilities; revitalized mountain regions, and the new settlements in the 'Georgian virgin lands' -- Kolkhida -- and the 'deserts,' with their broad and well-built highways and sports centers; all this is the main concern of rural construction workers, it was stated at a conference at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. It examined the question of the further technical, economic, and social development of organizations and enterprises belonging to the Georgian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction."

The report notes that the conference, held on an unspecified date, was addressed by "V.D. Danilenko, USSR minister of rural construction," and that the "conference results were summarized by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee."

Also carried on page 1 is a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Water Comes to the Desert," which begins as follows:

"April 1 1984 was an important landmark in Tsitelitskaroy'skiy Rayon's history. It was on that day that construction began there of a reservoir designed to shortly water the thirsty steppes and transform them into crop-bearing fields."

The report notes that the "rally devoted to the beginning of the construction of the reservoir" was addressed by "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present."

ZARYA VOSTOKA on 4 April 1984 carries on pages 1 and 4 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "The Theater Is Her Life" on a "soiree devoted to the 70th anniversary of the creative activity" of the Georgian actress Veriko Andzhaparidze. The soiree was held on 2 April at the Georgian State Philharmonic Great Concert Hall, and was attended by "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze."

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DANILENKO TOURS GEORGIA

PM131129 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Important Tasks Facing Rural Construction Workers"]

[Text] Great changes have been taking place in Georgia's villages in recent years. In many of them, particularly those high in the mountains, subsidiaries of major industrial enterprises from Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Gori, and other cities are being created, new apartment blocks are being built, and cultural-consumer construction, land reclamation, and roadbuilding are being carried out on a wide scale.

The all-union economic conference on agro-industrial complex problems presented the task of transferring rural development to an intensive footing and of providing more favorable conditions for agricultural workers' productive labor and life.

V.D. Danilenko, USSR minister of rural construction, has spent a few days familiarizing himself with the course of rural construction in Georgia. He visited Marneuli, where he viewed the grain products combine, the sanitaryware procurement plant, the ferroconcrete products plant, the hospital and then visited the champagne factory on Rustavi highway.

After visiting Kakheti, the minister visited the ferroconcrete structures plant in the village of Iori, toured new housing settlements in Udabno and Samta-Tskaro, some projects in Tsinandali and Kvareli, the Akhmeta winery, and visited the wine growing center in Sagaredzho.

Comrade V.D. Danilenko also visited the cities of Sukhumi and Zugdidi, saw the poultry farm and hothouse combine in Kindgi, the Tskhaltubo and Khobi tea factories, the Zugdidi tea-growing [chayerazvesochnyy] factory, a new sanatorium at Tskhaltubo, the Nosiri construction materials combine, and other facilities, and took part in a conference at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee which examined the question of the further technical, economic, and social development of organizations and enterprises belonging to the Georgian SSR Ministry of Rural Construction.

Comrade V.D. Danikneko rated positively the work done in the countryside by Georgia's construction workers and set important new tasks for them in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the all-union economic conference.

A meeting was held at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and V.D. Danilenko, USSR minister of rural construction, at which important questions of the sector's development were discussed.

On his tour of the republic, Comrade V.D. Danilenko was accompanied by D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, G.A. Andronikashvili secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, Yu.I. Kedishvili, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, and and I.A. Kharatishvili, Georgian SSR minister of rural construction.

COMPARISON OF REPUBLIC OFFICIALS' MEETING

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian in its 10 April First Edition, on page 2 carries a report entitled "At the CPSU Central Committee" on the conference of party officials and chiefs of ministries and departments. It has been compared to the Moscow Domestic and Television Service Russian versions published in the 11 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 13, which reveals the following variation:

On page R 14, paragraph three, the following passage is inserted on line five:

...the construction projects. The client ministries must provide construction projects with quality planning estimates and finance on time and also ensure the training of skilled operating personnel. It was stressed that it is important to increase the responsibility and discipline of enterprises of the machine-building industry for the manufacture and provision of complete sets of technological equipment and instruments, drawing special attention to the improvement of their quality and reliability. Party committees are...

NEPOROZHNIY ASSESSES FUTURE ENERGY NEEDS

PM130750 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with P.S. Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification, by B. Konovalov, under the new rubric "Looking to the Future": "The Energy of the 21st Century" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Neporozhniy] "No country can develop successfully without building up its energy potential," the minister says. "For man, energy is a kind of currency which he spends for all his activity, in satisfying his need for food, housing, clothing, and all the benefits of modern civilization.

"Lenin's GOELRO [State Committee for the Electrification of Russia] plan was the Soviet Union's first targeted energy program. It laid the foundation for the industrialization of the whole country. The rapid development of the electricity industry in our country as a result of the GOELRO plan's successful implementation made it possible to develop the national economy using electricity instead of steam.

"Electric power is also pivotal in the Energy Program which has now been adopted. The production of electric power on the basis of nuclear and hydroelectric power stations can sharply reduce expenditure of organic fuels in the country, particularly petroleum products and gas. In this way the country's entire fuel and energy balance will be radically improved.

"The need for an Energy Program also arose from the fact that the situation concerning the 'bread of the power industry' -- fuel sources -- is changing slowly, but surely. For instance, only recently the Donbass used to be described as the 'all-union stokehold.' Its coal supplied virtually the whole of the European part of the USSR. Now we are forced to bring coal from the Kusbass and Karaganda to the Donbass power stations, although this is not cheap. In the Donbass we have been forced to exploit increasingly thin seams and extract coal from deeper levels. The Donets coals are becoming more and more costly. The situation in the west of the country is the same regarding oil and gas.

"We have always needed 80 percent of our electricity for consumers located in the European part of the country and in the Urals. Industry and big cities are concentrated here, and the majority of the population live here. This situation persists, but the rich fuel sources now being discovered are further and further to the east. That is why it was necessary to conduct a serious analysis of the situation and identify the priority avenues in the development of the power industry, those which are economically most advantageous."

Question: Does it not seem to you, Petr Stepanovich, that throughout the world "oil euphoria" has now been replaced by "oil sobriety"? Mendeleyev [late 19th, early 20th century Russian chemist] used to say that burning oil is like burning banknotes. This is now obvious to everyone, and is, presumably, reflected in the planned change in the structure of the country's fuel and energy balance?

Answer: We now use more than 60 percent of all the organic fuel extracted to generate electric and thermal power. The Energy Program's main aim is to substantially reduce this proportion and ease out petroleum products, and later gas, from the sphere of electricity and heat production.

Analysis shows that if you compare all state outlay (as the experts say nowadays, calculated outlay) on the production of a single kilowatt-hour of electricity in the European part of the country, the most expensive is the electricity generated by stations using fuel oil and Donetsk coals. Electricity generated at nuclear power stations works out cheaper. Across the Urals, it is economically more advantageous to use cheap coal and by-product gases in electricity generation.

We are to commission nuclear power station units with a total capacity of 10 million kw in the European part of the USSR every year. Large series-produced units with a unit capacity of 1 or 1.5 million kw will be installed at them. The capacity of the standard AES will be increased to 6 million kw. Nuclear heating stations, which are to produce both heat and electricity, will be built with a capacity of 2 million kw each.

A special feature of AESes is that they must work with a constant load. So as to secure this condition, extensive construction of so-called hydraulic accumulator stations is beginning. At night the "nuclear electricity" will be used to pump water to their upper reservoir, and in the daytime the water will rush down, putting energy back into the system. The total capacity of such hydraulic accumulator power stations is to amount to approximately 20 percent of the total capacity of nuclear power stations.

Question: Petr Stepanovich, is not the oil euphoria being replaced by "nuclear euphoria"? Stocks of uranium, like those of oil, are limited. And nearly all of today's AESes use uranium 235. That isotope accounts for only 0.7 percent of natural uranium. Moreover, only 1-2 percent of it is "burned" at today's power stations. Is it not time to direct more serious attention to renewable energy sources -- the sun, wind, the heat of the earth, the tides, the use of biomass? Why is your ministry not working very actively in this direction?

Answer: The Energy Program provides for the wide use of renewable energy sources in the second stage, which begins at the end of the eighties and beginning of the nineties and ends at the end of the century. But their significance will be local and they cannot as yet radically change the structure of the country's fuel and energy balance.

We have created an experimental geothermal power station and new ones are planned, a tidal power station is in operation in the White Sea, the first solar power station is under construction near Kerch, and the first wind power station is in the design stage. But all these are experimental projects. As yet there are no sufficiently efficient scientific and technical solutions enabling us to develop this avenue on a broad scale.

Ecologically clean renewable energy sources are the future. Perhaps we are not yet fully aware of their importance; our traditional way of thinking probably hampers us. But it is clear that we must work in this direction, and science must play the foremost role here. Perhaps the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the USSR Gosplan should plan this work in greater detail within the framework of the Energy Program's implementation.

As for "nuclear euphoria," we have no illusions there.

True, the existing AESes using thermal neutrons do not make full use of the tremendous energy of uranium, but despite this, it is still advantageous to build them. Even at today's AESes the level of uranium utilization could be substantially increased.

Moreover, it must be recalled that they are preparing the ground for the second stage of the nuclear power industry, when the wide utilization of so-called fast breeder reactors begins, reactors which will, in the process of operation, give rise to the extended reproduction of nuclear fuel, turning the "inert" uranium 238 into plutonium. Nuclear fuel for the initial priming of fast breeder reactors is to be produced by conventional AESes.

Fast breeder reactors are already in operation in our country at Shevchenko, with a capacity of 350,000 kw, and at the Beloyarskaya AES, with a capacity of 600,000 kw. It is a matter of creating more powerful reactors. In the future, when fast breeder reactors have been well tested, mass construction will begin.

In the east of the country, in Kazakhstan, and in Central Asia, the construction of hydroelectric power stations and thermal power stations using cheap organic fuel will continue. Here the creation of three powerful energy complexes has begun: the Surgut, based on by-product gases which can be used efficiently only on the spot; the Ekibastuz, which is based on low-grade hard coals extracted by the opencut method, and the Kansk-Achinsk, which uses brown coals, also from large-scale opencuts. Opencut coal extraction is five or six times cheaper than mining; here it is possible to create a high degree of mechanization and ensure very high labor productivity.

Question: How will all these stations be combined in the country's general energy system?

Answer: We have now created 11 major regional electricity systems which are being gradually united into a single network. Here the most important role is played by the existing 750-kilovolt energy circuit in the European part of the USSR. But the "core" of the Unified Energy System is to be the Siberian circuit with a tension of 1,150 kilovolts AC. It will take in the Ekibastuz energy complex, the Tyumen Oblast thermal power stations, the Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, and the GES of the Anger-Yenisey cascade, whose construction is to continue. A construction base is currently being created in Lesosibirsk for the powerful Mid-Yenisey GES. This will also be the base for the construction of the Turkukhansk GES on the Lower Tunguska, which will be the country's biggest.

The Siberian circuit will be linked to the power systems of Central Asia and the Far East. Two electricity transmission lines will run from it to the European part of the country. We are now working on creating a more efficient way of connecting AC and DC lines, making provision for taking power from transmission lines, and -- most important -- creating the potential for "pumping" power in whatever direction is necessary. This will make it possible, because of time differences, to smooth out the peak demands for electricity, and is equivalent to the creation of power stations of tremendous capacity. Moreover it will guarantee the viability of the country's entire energy system.

Question: The preferential development of the power industry must obviously be based on the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. But the equipment of many of our power stations is not up to modern standards. What is to be done to rectify this situation?

Answer: We have to channel all our power industry into an energy-saving, economic path of development, and here, of course, the achievements of science and technology have a tremendous part to play. In our country the standard fuel expenditure for the generation of a kilowatt-hour of electricity is now the lowest in the world. And we will continue to build large-scale, highly economical power units. The problem is to reduce their size and thus the consumption of materials, while retaining the large capacity.

At the first stage of the Energy Program's implementation it is planned to replace and modernize inefficient equipment with a total capacity of 55-60 million kw. At the second stage it is planned to dismantle and modernize obsolete equipment with a total capacity of 70-80 million kw. This includes 55-60 million kw at power stations in the European part of the country. This task is on a vast scale.

Great significance is attached to the creation of magnetohydrodynamic generators, which make it possible to increase the efficiency of performance of thermal power stations by 10-15 percent. The first commercial power unit using a magnetohydrodynamic generator is now under construction at the Ryazan station.

A highly promising development is the use in the electricity industry of superconductivity, which is the phenomenon whereby with profound cooling to temperatures approaching absolute zero, certain materials lose their resistance to electric current, and it can flow without losses. This opens the possibility of creating small-scale electricity generators with a large capacity and transmission lines capable of transmitting electricity without loss.

But perhaps the main thing we expect from science and technology is the creation of nuclear fusion power stations, which offer the possibility of going over to virtually inexhaustible energy sources. According to predictions, by the turn of the century the first experimental nuclear fusion power station will be created.

Question: What tasks does the transition to the energy-saving path of development pose for the national economy? What economic benefit could the country obtain?

Answer: The total demand for fuel and energy resources over 20 years is to be reduced by approximately 1 billion tons of conventional fuel. One-half is to be saved by the power industry itself, and the rest by all the other sectors of the national economy through the introduction of progressive electricity-intensive manufacturing processes.

As research has shown, the use of electricity virtually always ensures a reduction in the labor-intensiveness of production. The introduction of progressive electrical processes can markedly reduce the outlay of raw and other materials.

The limited use of electrical processes in many sectors at present is significantly detrimental to the national economy. Thus, for instance, as yet 90 percent of cast iron used in machine building is still produced by obsolete, inefficient techniques -- cupolas. Yet throughout the world, electric induction furnaces are widely used for casting iron.

It is necessary to radically improve many existing processes so as to ensure a 12-17 percent reduction in the proportionate energy consumption in producing the national income by the end of the second stage of the Energy Program.

The resolution of a whole series of problems of the power industry depends on associated sectors, and above all power machine building. We are not satisfied, for instance, with the level of turbine building, especially for AESes, and this also applies to many types of electrical equipment. Much must be done to ensure the comprehensive automation of the power economy. We hope the Ministry of Instrument Making, Means of Automation, and Control Systems will eliminate the laggardness in this sphere.

Tremendous significance is now attached to the time factor. All the ministries involved in implementing the Energy Program and the planning organs must make the greatest possible efforts to fulfill plans promptly.

The proportion of expenditure needed for this in the next two decades is assessed at 20-22 percent of the total volume of capital investments in the national economy. But the total saving which the Energy Program's implementation will yield will be approximately 50-80 percent greater than the outlay in capital investments. This is convincing proof that the accelerated development of the country's fuel and energy complex is not only vitally necessary, but also economically advantageous.

GAPUROV TOURS TURKMENISTAN, VISITS FRANCE

Addresses Kolkhoz Meeting

GF151706 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Telmansk, 3 Apr (TURKMENINFORM) -- Party Committee Secretary A. Khalbayev presented a report on the results of the accounting-electoral meeting and the tasks of the farm's party organization at the party meeting which was held at the Kalinin Kolkhoz.

He noted that in the recent period the consciousness and activity of communists and their leading role in mobilizing the workers to fulfill the collective's tasks greatly increased. These days the major attention of communists is concentrated on the verification of the decisions of 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The previous meetings of the workshop's party organizations made a number of critical remarks and working recommendations and referred to the available unused reserves. The major plan of work is aimed at implementing the critical remarks and proposals. This will activate the activity of the party committee in managing the economy of the farm. Last year, the farm successfully coped with the plan and delivered 5,100 tons of raw cotton to the state. The plan for selling livestock products was overfulfilled.

Many proposals and recommendations by communists were verified. Great attention is being paid by the party committee to the questions of labor productivity growth, intensification of production output, introduction of self-supporting brigades, the economized use of combustibles and lubricants and increasing the effectiveness of socialist emulation. The ideological work of the party committee has become more purposeful, directed, and more connected with life and agricultural production.

However, there are many unused reserves and omissions in work. The crop yield capacity in a number of brigades is below the kolkhoz average production and two brigades did not cope with the plan.

S. Kurbanov, a labor veteran and Hero of the Socialist Labor; Kh. Mamedkuliyeu, a chief of a livestock farm; B. Abdiyev, a member of a cotton brigade; and others spoke about the existing shortcomings, the unused reserves, the further improvement of the methods and styles of the work of the party organization and about the measures taken for the purpose of implementing the critical remarks and proposals of communists.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

He spoke about the success of the country and the republic in social and economic construction, the perspectives and tasks of farmers in fulfilling the decisions of 26th CPSU Congress, the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, and the directions and findings contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum and to the voters and drew the attention of those attending the meeting to the problems of the intensive development of the economy which were specified at the All-Union Economic Conference.

Addresses Factory Group

GF151550 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 6 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Sakar, (TURKMENINFORM) -- Sh. Khodzhakuliyev, secretary of the party bureau, presented a report on the results of the accounting-electoral meeting and the tasks of the party organizations of the enterprises at the party meeting which was held at the cotton processing factory. In the period which followed the accounting-electoral meeting, the factory's workers achieved definite success in verifying the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the 22d Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee. Labor productivity was considerably increased and the quality of products improved. In the first quarter of the current year, the collective produced R2.1 million worth of products ahead of the scheduled plan. The success was due to the good organizational work by communists in mobilizing the workers for fulfilling the tasks facing them.

The implementation of the critical remarks and proposals of communists plays an important role in the fulfillment of the plan and socialist pledges of the collective. According to their proposal a capital repair of a cable line was made and a section for housing construction was determined. Work was done to improve the organization of recreation and leisure time of the enterprise's collective. The factory's party bureau dedicated great attention to the introduction of progressive methods of labor organization.

Now, all the brigades have been put on a self-supporting basis and this requires from them a struggle to increase labor productivity by 1 percent ahead of the scheduled plan and to make an additional reduction of production cost by 0.5 percent. The ideological work is being carried out purposefully.

At the same time, the speakers revealed shortcomings, spoke about the available unused reserves and omissions in the party organization's activity and in mass political work and made concrete suggestions for overcoming the shortcomings in production and internal party life.

The meeting decided to mobilize the collective to respond adequately to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Turkmen SSR and the foundation of the Turkmenistan Communist Party.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting. He discussed the tasks which are now being carried out by the Soviet people to expand the country's economic potential. The forces of the republic's workers should be directed at increasing labor productivity, decreasing production costs and strengthening labor discipline. The first priority task of agricultural workers is to conceivably increase the production of agricultural and livestock products. M.G. Gapurov discussed the tasks of the workers of the republic's cotton processing industry.

Chardzhou Obkom First Secretary R. Khudayberdiyev took part in the work of the meeting.

EXPERIMENT OFFERS INCENTIVE TO SPREAD POWER USE

PM101113 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 2

[Unattributed report under "The Newspaper has Spoken Out. What has Been Done?" rubric: "Off-peak Reserve"]

[Text] The article carried under the same title on 5 January 1984 spoke of ways of spreading out the peak periods of electricity consumption and reducing their intensity. It pointed out the need to give economic incentives to consumers who switch to using the off-peak [nochnoy] energy reserve. In particular, it was proposed to reduce the cost to them of off-peak kilowatt-hours.

This proposal has been examined by the USSR State Committee on Prices. Committee chairman N. Glushkov has informed the editorial bureau that the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification has granted the right in its charges scheduled No 09-01 to differentiate electricity tariffs in areas based on usage at certain times of the day (peak, intermediate [polupikovoy], and off-peak). However, the question is an intersectoral one, and its resolution requires joint efforts by the ministries involved.

With a view to determining the specific economic effect of introducing time-based tariff areas, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification is conducting an experiment in the "Lenenergo" power grid. Off-peak rates have been fixed 2.5 times lower than peak rates. This should be an incentive for consumers to change over from the peak to the off-peak period.

The results of the experiment will be analyzed by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and by the USSR State Committee on Prices. On their basis it is proposed to draw up recommendations on the use of time-based tariff bands in other power grids.

SANCTIONS FOR CONTRACT VIOLATIONS REPORTED

LD141402 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Apr 84

[Summary] I.M. Ostanniy, deputy chief of arbitration of the USSR, notes that there are still many cases of enterprises violating plan and contract obligations. "We require that all organs of the state board of arbitration make full use of financial sanctions against enterprises, institutions and organizations that violate contract and plan discipline and impose increased sanctions against those who grossly violate their obligations. There are managers and officials who also cannot go unpunished. Last year alone, as a result of material from the State Arbitration Board, over 38,000 officials were brought to trial, 32,000 of whom had financial sanctions imposed on them. These officials paid to the state a sum of over \$2.5 million in recompense for the losses incurred. Practice shows that these measures have a very active influence on strengthening discipline and on raising the responsibility of economic managers in the implementation of contract obligations."

FIFTH TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPELINE COMPLETED

LD161036 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 16 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The Soviet Union has completed the laying of the fifth transcontinental pipeline since the beginning of the present five-year plan (1981-1985). The 3,020 kilometer-long pipeline Urengoi-Center-1 links Western Siberia's largest gas field with the city of Yelets in the European part of the USSR.

On its way from the Asian part of Soviet territory the pipeline crossed hundreds of rivers and lakes, railroads and highways, and near impassable marshes. As planned, most of the 3,020 kilometers of pipes were laid in winter when the entire length of the pipeline was accessible to heavy machinery.

The pipeline is built of pipes, 1,420 millimeters in diameter. The operating pressure will be 75 atmospheres. More than 600 kilometers of the pipeline have already been tested for strength and air tightness.

The laying operation has been completed three months ahead of schedule, the Ministry for the Construction of Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises of the USSR told TASS. Work on the Urengoi-Center-1 pipeline began last summer and construction workers developed an even higher pace of work than during the construction of the Siberia-Western Europe pipeline.

The construction of the sixth transcontinental pipeline Urengoi-Center-2, the last among the six pipelines to be built in the current five-year plan period, is going full ahead. About 800 kilometers of pipes have already been welded together on the pipeline, which is running parallel with Urengoi-Center-1.

Four pipelines are already moving Siberian gas to the users. The total length of the six pipelines will be about 20,000 kilometers. They will handle the entire amount of gas produced in western Siberia over the five year period. During these years it will increase by 200 billion cubic metres.

BRIEFS

OIL IN KAZAKH DESERT -- Alma-Ata, 12 Apr (TASS) -- Oil has started flowing from the new deposit in Kazakhstan called Zhanazhol, which means "new path". The deposit was discovered a few years ago at a depth of more than 3 kilometers in the desert northwest of the Aralskoye More. Kazakh geologists discovered it beneath some salt domes, thereby justifying prospecting for oil at such depths of the earth's core. Over 1,000 such salt domes have been located in Kazakhstan, each one of which may contain oil and gas. Several similar oil deposits have been discovered near Zhanazhol, and a new production association has been set up to make use of them. The new oil is very expensive to extract, as the location is in a harsh climate and remote area, with no fresh water, which means that all equipment has to be brought in from far away. [Summary]
[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0816 GMT 12 Apr 84 LD]

SOVIET-INDIAN SPACE COOPERATION NOTED, PLANNED

PM131015 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent's report: "USSR-India: Orbits of Friendship"]

[Excerpt] The space expedition under the flags of the USSR and the Republic of India, Academician V. Kotelnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Intercosmos Council, noted, is the apex of the two countries' cooperation in the peaceful conquest of space, a cooperation which already has 25 years of history behind it. Over this period it has scored numerous achievements in the sphere of space meteorology, satellite observation from earth, and research in extra-atmospheric astronomy with the help of high altitude aerostats. India's three satellites -- Aryabhata, Bhaskara-1, and Bhaskara-2 -- were developed and put into orbit with help from Soviet specialists in 1975, 1979, and 1981.

Marshal (Mulk Radzh), chief of the Indian Air Force Medical Service, and T. Alex, scientific worker at the Indian Space Research Organization, who spoke at the press conference, highly rated the results of the two countries' cooperation in the exploration of space. The joint manned flight, T. Alex emphasized, will be remembered forever in the history of relations between the Soviet Union and India. The years of joint work, he said, have convinced us that the Soviet Union is not only a highly experienced partner but also a loyal friend for us.

Soviet and Indian scientists spoke about the two countries' plans for future space exploration. They announced that preparations are continuing within the framework of existing agreements for the launching of India's fourth satellite by a Soviet carrier rocket. It is planned to take place in 1986. Scientists from the friendly country are also participating actively in work on the Vega project, which is planned for exploration of Venus and Halley's Comet. A group of Indian specialists is expected in the Soviet Union in the near future to finalize with their Soviet colleagues the programs for joint observations of the most interesting object in the universe.

CONTINUING ACTIVITIES OF ORBITERS REPORTED

LD131623 Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 13 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov have been working aboard the space complex in the near-earth orbit for 65 days.

In accordance with the scheduled flight programme, today they redocked the spaceship "Soyuz T-11" from the service module to the transfer module of the station. The restructuring of the orbital complex was carried out with a view to ensuring transport operations to provide the "Salyut-7" station with various cargoes necessary for the life and work of the crew.

Prior to undocking the cosmonauts checked the functioning of the onboard systems of the space complex, entered the "Soyuz T-11" spaceship and closed the transfer hatches. At 1427, Moscow time, the spaceship detached itself from the "Salyut-7" stations.

The two spacecraft's systems for mutual search and closing-in were switched on at a calculated time. The station made a turn and then the spaceship approached and redocked with it on the side of the transfer module.

After checking the sealing of the juncture, the cosmonauts opened the hatches and reentered the station.

At all stages of the manoeuvring the onboard systems of the "Salyut-7" station and the "Soyuz T-11" spaceship functioned normally. The crew acted confidently and efficiently.

The work in the near-earth orbit is going on. Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Aktov are in good health and are feeling well.

PROGRESS 20 CARGO CRAFT RESUPPLIES SALYUT 7

LD151137 Moscow TASS in English 1122 GMT 15 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- In accordance with the program of ensuring further functioning of the orbital research station "Salyut-7", the automatic cargo spaceship "Progress-20" was launched in the Soviet Union today at 1213, Moscow time.

The purpose of launching the spaceship is to bring to the orbital station the depletable materials and various cargoes.

The "Progress-20" spaceship was put into orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 277 km, the minimum distance -- 192 km, the period of revolution -- 88.9 minutes, the inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

The on-board systems of the automatic cargo spaceship function normally.

SPACE EXPLORATION INSTITUTE CHIEF ON ACTIVITIES

LD130232 Moscow TASS in English 1613 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 12 TASS -- A gala meeting was held here today to mark Cosmonautics Day.

Addressing the meeting, Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Space Exploration Institute, noted growing practical benefits from flights by Soviet orbiters and space probes. He listed extra-vehicular assembly operations, carried out by cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Aleksandr Aleksandrov, among the more important achievements of Soviet cosmonautics last year. These successful operations, Sagdeyev said, have confirmed the promising nature of Soviet-devised techniques for the assembly of large-size structures in orbit.

The crews of the orbiting research complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz" have continued fruitful work to study earth. More than 800 organizations in the country now use data about earth, which comes from space. Space photography has helped to evolve, and is used in, techniques for geological studies of the country's territory and for forecasting and prospecting for mineral deposits.

"Venera-15" and "Venera-16" space probes have been used to study Venus.

The Soviet Union maintains extensive international cooperation in exploring and using space for peaceful purposes with socialist countries as well as with India, France, Sweden, Austria, the United States, West Germany and the Netherlands. The space missions, involving Soviet-French and Soviet-Indian crews, have become major events.

"Our achievements and discoveries in the course of space exploration we place at the service of peace, international security and the good of mankind," Roald Sagdeyev said. "This is especially important today when the danger of war is growing in the world. One cannot fail to notice steadily increasing spending on the militarization of outer space in the United States. The space arms race it is not yet too late to stop. The Soviet Union has proposed for this realistic practical steps."

SMIRNOV, OTHERS ATTEND COSMONAUTICS DAY GALA

LD130234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Today is Cosmonautics Day. A festive meeting was devoted to this event today. Scientists, designers, cosmonauts, representatives of production collectives and party and administrative organizations, and men of the Moscow Garrison came to the Central Academic Theater of the Soviet Army in Moscow. In the presidium were Comrade Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrades Dmitriyev and Savinkin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; the heads of the number of ministries and departments; famous Soviet scientists; and pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR.

ZIMYANIN, MARCHUK, SMIRNOV AT SCIENCE MEETING

LD132242 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn meeting marking the Day of Soviet Science was held today in the Columned Hall of the House of the Unions. The presidium included: Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Marchuk and Smirnov, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; prominent scientists; senior workers from ministries and departments; representatives of the public.

Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, presented a report.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON COMET PROBES NOTED

PM101052 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fruitful Cooperation"]

[Text] Prague, 9 Apr -- A session of the international technical commission held here was devoted to questions of preparing the unique international "Venus-Halley" (VEGA) space project.

The project provides for research spacecraft to fly to Venus and to meet Halley's Comet. Taking part are Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, the CSSR, Austria, France, and the FRG. The USSR Academy of Sciences Space Research Institute is the coordinator.

The commission session in Prague demonstrated that scientists and scientific organizations of all countries taking part in the project are treating with great responsibility and interest the commitments they have made to produce instruments and conduct relevant space research. They are all fulfilling a specific scientific program. For instance, French scientists, in conjunction with colleagues from Hungary, Bulgaria, and the USSR, have developed a three-channel spectroscope to discover the comet's composition, while Austrian specialists will measure its magnetic field and Hungarian specialists will be responsible for optical experiments. The latter's color and monochrome television cameras will transmit to Earth the image of the comet's nucleus, gaseous formations, and other details. FRG scientists are cooperating for the first time with the Intercosmos program countries. Dr A. Richter said that the Max Planck Institute laboratories are producing instruments for studying the interaction between particles from the comet and the solar wind.